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REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1916



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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA

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RESOLUTION
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BURMA
For the year 1916.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Police Department,—No. 1R.-20,
dated the 19th October 1917.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1916.

RESOLUTION.—In the year 1916 the volume of cognizable crime passed all previous limits. The number of cases increased by 6 per cent. over the total for 1915, which had been the highest known. The continuance of the war has added to the duties of the Police, who are seriously handicapped by the fact that over 25 per cent. of their senior gazetted officers have been transferred to military duty. In these circumstances it is satisfactory that detection has been maintained at much the same level as in former years, and the Lieutenant-Governor endorses the opinion of the Commissioner of Mandalay that "a very heavy burden has been imposed on the police by the war, and the burden has been cheerfully and efficiently shouldered."

2. The necessity of increasing the number of the Police in Tavoy, and of replacing by Civil Police a portion of the Military Administration of the Civil Police.. Police who had gone on active service, led to a slight rise in the sanctioned strength of the civil police-force. Recruiting was good, and as the number of resignations and desertions decreased, the shortage of strength was less than it has been for many years. The type of recruit, however, is said to have deteriorated, and the number of dismissals has risen by sixty-eight. Now that recruits are coming in more freely, it is important to guard against an increase in their numbers at the sacrifice of their quality. The assistance in recruitment rendered by headmen in the Shwebo District is encouraging, and the methods adopted there might with advantage be applied generally. If the leaders of public opinion can be brought to assist, not only will a better class of recruit be obtained, but the confidence reposed in the police by the people will be increased and the co-operation between the police and the public, which is essential for the maintenance of law and order, will be greatly facilitated. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that it is difficult to expect good men to enlist when the pay of a police constable in some districts is less than the earnings of unskilled labour. Funds are not available for a general increase of pay, and the alternative of providing increased pay by means of a reduction of strength is not at present practicable. Improvements are being gradually effected in the accommodation provided, eight police stations having been completed during the year. It is probable that the better accommodation now being provided is the cause of the improvement in the health of the force which has been reported.

3. The statistics of punishments and rewards compare favourably with those of previous years and show that the standard of
 Conduct. conduct has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

The number of special promotions for good work has increased; and His Honour is pleased to note that five officers, Messrs. Underwood, Roberts and Burke, District Superintendents of Police, Mr. Vardon, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Inspector Maung Aung Gyi, T.D.M., obtained the King's Police Medal in 1916. A decrease which occurred in the number of rewards granted is attributed to the necessity for retrenching expenditure which had been impressed on all officers. This appears to be false economy, and the attention of Superintendents of Police should be drawn to the necessity of freely rewarding good work if greater success is to be achieved in dealing with crime. Enquiry appears to be necessary as to the reason for the remarkably small number of rewards granted in the Tavoy District. The exceptional conditions of this district, which tend to produce an increase of crime, call for special efforts on the part of the police, and these can best be secured by the judicious grant of rewards to deserving officers.

4. The training depôts again showed satisfactory results, but owing to the
 Training. large demand for men they could be kept open in some districts for half the year only, while in other districts

no constables could be spared from their duties to undergo training. The new rules regulating the supply of ammunition for musketry practice should enable officers to put all their men through the course. The Provincial Police Training School had another successful year. The comparative immunity from punishment of the officers who have passed through the School justifies the system of selecting Cadet Sub-Inspectors by Divisional Committees and affords a high tribute to the training of men in the School. The credit for the success of the School is due mainly to Mr. H. C. Gadsden, who has been in charge, except for brief periods, since 1910. To the zeal and care which he has displayed in developing the mind and character, as well as the intelligence, of his pupils, the success which they have achieved in their subsequent career is a striking testimony. The Lieutenant-Governor gladly records his appreciation of the ability with which Mr. Gadsden has filled the post of Principal of the Training School, and of the keen interest he has taken in every branch of its activities.

5. The increase in the volume of cognizable crime is ascribed in part to better
 Crime. reporting and in part to economic conditions resulting from the war. The Inspector-General raises the

question whether petty thefts should in every case be reported to the police, and expresses an opinion that reports of such cases are not always desirable. The best solution of the problem of petty crime probably lies in the improvement of the village administration of the Province. The Local Government is attempting to effect such improvement by raising and maintaining as far as possible the dignity and authority of individual headmen and by constituting benches of headmen to exercise magisterial and executive functions. If petty crime can be effectively dealt with by an agency of that kind in close touch with local opinion, a more healthy atmosphere with respect to crime generally will, it is hoped, be created, and the police will be in a better position to cope with crime in its more serious manifestations. The number of true cognizable cases dealt with by the Police

rose from 45,067 in 1915 to 47,904. Violent crime rose by 35, mainly under the heads of dacoity and housebreaking. Murders also increased, but robberies show a slight decrease. Ordinary thefts, cattle-thefts and cases of housebreaking show the highest increases, the first of these three classes having a rise of nearly 600 cases. The increase in thefts was general throughout almost the whole Province, and is ascribed in the main to the dullness of trade, increased cost of living and want of work. Doubtless adverse economic conditions are important causes in the increase of crime especially crimes against property, but it seems probable that the main causes of crime in Burma are wider than mere economic conditions. To effect substantial reduction of crime in Burma requires the creation of a healthy public opinion leading to a cordial co-operation of the community with the police. Cattle-thefts are an important class of crime in which the habits of the people hamper the action of the police. The system of treating all cases of disappearance of cattle as theft involves much additional work, but in view of the facilities for theft which grazing grounds afford and the difficulty of detection caused by delay in investigation, it is not considered desirable to adopt the system followed in some Provinces, where no case is taken up until it is shown to be one of theft. Under the preventive sections there was a fall of 130 in the number of persons dealt with. Better results, however, were obtained, since 85 per cent. were called on to furnish security as against 82 per cent. in 1915. The remarks of the Commissioner of Irrawaddy seem to indicate that the preventive character of the sections is not always understood, and that imprisonment is sometimes regarded as a desirable alternative to security. The value of these sections in dealing with certain classes of crime is very great, and as the Commissioner of Sagaing notes, they are "the strongest weapon in the hand of the law against the most dangerous criminals." It is therefore of importance that they should be administered with due care. The Report indicates that police-officers generally appreciate their value and use them with discretion and success. Action against professional gamblers under section 17 of the Gambling Act increased, and it is hoped that this will have a salutary effect. Several Chinese Clubs were closed in Bassein Town on account of unlawful gambling, and eight Chinamen were deported on this account from the Tavoy District.

6. Prosecutions under the Excise Act showed an increase, while convictions were maintained at the same satisfactory level as in 1915. A number of large seizures were made, both of *ganja* and cocaine. The effect of the action of the Commissioner in closing twelve liquor shops in the Kyōnpyaw Subdivision, which he found to be unnecessary or used as "Criminal Clubs," should be carefully watched. Prosecutions under the Opium Act and the Burma Opium Law Amendment Act decreased in number. A fair measure of success regarding them was achieved.

7. Special efforts were made in the Akyab and Amherst Districts to induce people to surrender unlicensed guns, with the result that 372 firearms were brought in. The number of crimes in which firearms were used decreased by 25, mainly owing to successful operations in the Amherst District, where a number of armed gangs were broken up. Prosecutions under the Arms Act increased in number, and a high percentage of convictions was secured.

Arms Act.

8. Viewing all classes of crime as a whole, the results of detection have remained practically constant since 1914 despite the increase in the volume of crime which has occurred in each year. In regard to violent crimes, however, detection has shown a progressive deterioration during the last three years. Murders, dacoities and housebreaking cases were more numerous in 1916 and convictions decreased. Robberies remained almost stationary in number but showed fewer convictions. Cattle-thefts on the other hand exhibited the excellent record of conviction in 77 per cent. of the cases tried. Considerable attention has been paid to the surveillance of criminals and the lists have been carefully scrutinised and reduced in size, so that more effective supervision over the dangerous criminals is now possible. Good results have been achieved by enlisting the assistance of headmen in the matter of surveillance. The co-operation of the people is recognised as being of the utmost importance in coping with crime, and every effort is made to encourage the subordinate members of the police-force to work in conjunction with headmen and villagers. The Inspector-General finds that the practice of requiring beat constables to report on the details of village administration tends to prevent cordial relations between villagers and police. Enquiries will be made to ascertain what modifications of practice in this respect are desirable. Fair success was achieved in the tracing of absconders, and the work of beat-patrols is reported to be improving. The Finger-print Bureau continued to render excellent assistance in the identification of old offenders, and the staff deserves credit for the success with which it has disposed of a large and increasing volume of work. Mr. Chisholm continued to be in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year, and under his supervision a number of difficult cases, including a conspiracy case tried at Mandalay, were successfully investigated. The Province is indebted to Mr. Chisholm and his assistants for the efficiency and zeal displayed by them since the commencement of the war.

9. The discipline of the Railway Police was good, and the number of departmental punishments showed a substantial decrease. The number of cases investigated by this force fell by 168, and the percentage of convictions fell from 67 to 60 per cent. Violent crime showed a slight increase and the percentage of convictions rose slightly. Fourteen reports of attempts to derail trains were made, but some were not of a serious nature. Little success was obtained in theft cases, but the property taken in this class of thefts rarely admits of identification. Activity under the Excise, Opium and Arms Acts was well maintained. Large seizures were made, and a high percentage of convictions was secured. Good work was done in the tracking of proclaimed offenders and absconders.

10. The Burma Military Police in 1916 continued to do excellent work, both in their ordinary capacity and in assisting the Indian Army. A mounted infantry unit on Burma ponies, raised and commanded by Captain (now Major) V. P. B. Williams of the Chindwin Battalion, is now serving overseas as the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry. Prior to the departure of this unit on active service, it was praised for its good conduct and efficiency by the General Officer Commanding the Secunderabad Infantry Brigade. In other cases the objections to the employment on

active service as separate units under their own officers, of the drafts sent to the Army by the Burma Military Police, were for a time found insuperable, and the men were all divided up amongst Indian regiments at the front. But after the close of 1916 a separate Battalion was raised in Burma, entirely from the Military Police, and proceeded almost immediately on service overseas. This privilege has been very highly appreciated, almost all classes serving in the Burma Military Police being represented in the composite Battalion. The loyalty and martial ardour displayed by the officers and men of all Battalions in Burma deserve high praise and are worthy of the best traditions of the Burma Military Police as a fighting force. The total number of volunteers that it has supplied to the army during the war amounts to a large proportion of its sanctioned strength. Members of the force on active service have hitherto been awarded one Order of British India, three Indian Orders of Merit, and three Indian Distinguished Service medals. Two actions performed locally in 1916 by the Military Police deserve commendation. Columns from Lashio and Loilem suppressed, without bloodshed, a rising in the Shan State of Monghsu after a forced march of 100 miles in six days; while threatened trouble in Kokang, on the frontier beyond the Salween, was dispelled by the prompt appearance of a column from the Northern Shan States Battalion. The enlistment of Burmans in the Military Police has proved successful and is being extended. The health of the force was better than in 1915. This is attributed partly to the grant of short leave during the year and partly to the fact that the recruits were all trained together at Meiktila instead of being distributed among the different Battalions. Every effort is made to guard against disease by the distribution of medicine and mosquito nets, improvements in barrack accommodation and instruction in personal hygiene. Despite the departure of so many selected men for active military service the discipline and conduct of the force was satisfactory throughout the year.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to note the names of the civil and military officers who have been commended by the Inspector-General for their good work during the year. His Honour's thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel DesVœux for his able administration of the force, and for his valuable and interesting report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

C. M. WEBB,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

CIVIL POLICE

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

1. During the year under report I held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police. As in the previous year's report all temporary increases to the force are shown separately at the foot of Statement D. There was a nett increase to the permanent strength of 1 Deputy Superintendent, a Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 18 Constables. The principal increase was in the Thayetmyo District, where the Military Police were withdrawn and replaced by the Civil Police at Mindon Police-station. There was a decrease of one Inspector in the strength of the establishment of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation.

2. The cost of the Police payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues has increased from Rs. 62,00,024 in 1915 to Rs. 62,76,571 in 1916. The increase of Rs. 76,547 is due chiefly to the increase of the force in the Tavoy District, to the temporary Police-force sanctioned for the Criminal Investigation Department and for certain districts in Upper Burma to replace the Military Police, who proceeded on service. There has been a slight increase in the expenditure under " Travelling Allowance " and " Secret Service Money," but there has been a considerable decrease under " Petty Construction and Repairs," " Rewards to Informers " and " Contingencies " in general due to economy on account of the financial stringency in the Province.

The cost of the Police paid from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues was Rs. 1,83,139* in 1916, as compared with Rs. 1,86,563 during 1915. The decrease of Rs. 3,424 is mainly due to less money being spent by the Railway Police under " Rents, Rates and Taxes."

The cost of the Additional Police employed under section 15, Act V of 1861, was Rs. 2,46,771 in 1916 as against Rs. 3,00,554 in 1915. The decrease of Rs. 53,783 is principally due to small expenditure under " Petty Construction and Repairs " in Pegu and Hanthawaddy Districts, to the disbandment of the additional Police in Henzada, Sagaing and Shwebo Districts and the exercise of economy in Prome and Tharrawaddy Districts.

3. There were several changes amongst police-stations and outposts in Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Ma-ubin, Tavoy, Mandalay, Southern Shan States and Myitkyina.

The whole resulted in a nett increase of 7 police-stations and a decrease of 5 outposts.

4. At the close of the year 10 District Superintendents of Police, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors, 4 Sergeants and 2 Sub-Inspectors were absent from the force employed on Military duty, some men serving with regiments in India, others on

* Includes Rs. 604, being the cost of Additional Police employed in the Sagaing and Shwebo Districts. As the forces were disbanded early in 1916, they are not included in Statement D appended to this Report.

active service." One District Superintendent of Police has been admitted to the Distinguished Service Order for work in Mesopotamia. The sanctioned strength of the regular force excluding gazetted officers was 1,363 officers and 14,378 men. The actual strength was 1,321 officers and 13,788 men, or a shortage of 42 officers and 590 men. The deficiency in 1915 was 48 officers and 751 men, and in 1914, 39 officers and 1,090 men. The shortage in the number of officers was again chiefly due to a deficit in the actual number at the Provincial Police Training School at the end of the year. The shortage in the number of men is chiefly confined to Lower Burma districts, but even in Upper Burma enlistment is difficult in districts with large towns or where there are established local industries. Pegu, Mergui, Thaton, Prome, Amherst and Tavoy Districts were all very short. On the other hand Toungoo, Bassein and some other important districts were practically up to strength, but this is generally attributed to temporary shortness of money and scarcity of employment. In districts in which mining, oil and rubber industries are being developed the unskilled labourer can and does earn a monthly wage nearly double that of a Police Constable, while in nearly every district the wages paid to coolies are in excess of those paid to the Police. The time has come when the grant of greatly enhanced pay to men serving in such places as the Yenangyaung Oil-fields, the Namtu Mines and the Tavoy District must be faced.

Though the force is more nearly up to strength than it has been for years the class of men who have enlisted are not usually of a good type, and this is evidenced by the increase in the number of dismissals. In Myaungmya special efforts made by the Circle Inspectors to enlist men were attended with some success, and in Shwebo and Minbu the Superintendents report better results due in the former district to the active co-operation of village headmen, notably Maung San Nyun of Tamadaw, Maung Maung of Kaduma and Maung Po Htway of Shwekadaw. The District Superintendent of Police, Upper Chindwin, reports that recruiting among the Chins continues to be successful and he holds great hopes of the ultimate success of that race in all ranks of the force.

There was a decrease of 60 in the total number who left the force during the year as compared with 1915, the figures being 2,146 or 14 per cent of the actual strength. The number of resignations with or without pension decreased by 57 and the number of desertions by 28.

The number of Constables with one year and under ten years' service at the close of the year increased by 518, while the number with over ten years' service was 2,761 as compared with 2,792 at the close of 1915.

There was an improvement in the health of the force, the number of admissions into hospital being smaller, while the number of deaths decreased by 58. The men suffer mostly from malarial fever, bowel complaints and venereal disease. The provision of medicine chests at posts at which there is no hospital has continued and the chests already supplied have been replenished when necessary. No epidemics are reported.

Statement E.

5. The number of punishments awarded departmentally to officers and men during the year was 293 and 1,664 respectively. As compared with the figures for 1915, the number of punishments awarded to officers increased by 12, while the punishments to men decreased by 65. The districts in which the largest increases occurred are Insein, Prome, Amherst, Magwe, and Mandalay. The punishments inflicted were chiefly on account of slackness, neglect of duty, absence without leave and disobedience of orders. The increase in the Amherst District was very marked and was due to the necessity of a general tightening up of discipline which was rigorously enforced.

Ten officers and 257 men were dismissed or removed departmentally as against 12 and 225 respectively in 1915. The increases in the number of men dismissed were principally in the Insein and Yamethin Districts. In the latter district severe punishment was resorted to as the offences committed called for strong measures. The number of officers and men who were punished magisterially was 6 and 305 respectively, of whom 4 officers and 266 men were dismissed

as a result of conviction. The total number who were dismissed or removed was 14 officers and 523 men showing a decrease of 3 officers and an increase of 71 men as compared with the figures for 1915.

The percentage of all punishments to the actual strength of officers and men was 23 and 16 per cent respectively. The punishments awarded to officers who had passed out from the Training School were considerably fewer in proportion than the punishments awarded to officers risen from the ranks. It is clear that the system of selecting Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police by Divisional Committees is yielding increasingly satisfactory results.

There was an increase in the number of special promotions for good work which rose from 46 to 55 during the year. The rewards granted however decreased by 122, the number of officers and men rewarded being 2,734 as compared with 2,856 in 1915. In Tavoy again the number of men rewarded was remarkably low. It is probable that the decrease in the total number of rewards was due to the necessity of retrenching expenditure which had to be impressed on all officers. Under recent orders Superintendents of Police have been empowered to grant rewards to their men up to a limit of Rs. 50 without sanction of higher authority and subject to budget provision.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, remarks that officers have in the past recorded remarks in the confidential files of Sub-Inspectors of Police reflecting on their honesty without stating the grounds on which their opinions were based. The result is that the men are not given a chance of clearing themselves and are debarred from promotion to Inspector. It is probable that remarks have sometimes been written hastily and without sufficient consideration which is, I agree, unfair.

There were three true cases of violence to persons in Hanthawaddy and two in Henzada Districts and one case each in the Myaungmya, Pyapôn and Amherst Districts in which a total of 3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables were concerned. The Insein, Bassein, Henzada, Toungoo, and Upper Chindwin Districts were each responsible for a case of wrongful confinement. Two Sub-Inspectors and 4 Constables were concerned in the five cases. There was one case of wrongful behaviour in Toungoo and one in Mandalay in which 3 Constables were concerned. In all cases the offenders were suitably punished and when necessary the punishment was notified in the *Police Gazette* in the form of a warning notice.

The King's Police Medal was granted to the following officers :—

Mr. R. C. E. Underwood, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. H. M. Roberts, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. P. M. Burke, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. A. Vardon, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Maung Aung Gyi, T.D.M., Inspector of Police.

6. The number of firearms in the possession of the Civil Police is :—

Statement E.

Armament.	Martini-Henry carbines (rifled)	171
	Martini-Henry carbines (smooth-bores) ...	3,133
	Revolvers	1,237

The number of carbines (rifled) was the same as in the year previous. There was an increase of 32 in the number of smooth-bores owing to the issue of that number at the beginning of 1916 to the Hanthawaddy District for use in the Training Depot. The number actually in use in the other districts at the close of the year remained the same as in 1915.

The number of revolvers decreased by 20 and the reduction was principally due to the despatch of a number of revolvers to the Arsenal for repairs which had not been received back at the close of the year. The Local Government was moved to exempt all Sub-Inspectors of Police under Article 3 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and the majority of Sub-Inspectors of Police have now provided themselves with shot guns on which they place more reliance than on revolvers. It is likely that a number of revolvers will shortly be withdrawn, as both guns and revolvers are not required.

7. The formation of societies other than those in the districts mentioned in last year's report is not reported by any district during the year 1916. The society which was formed in the Pegu District is becoming more popular with the men. The society in the Katha District is still alive, but the number of its members is small.

Police Co-operative Credit Society.

Statements D and E.

8. Mr. H. C. Gadsden was in charge of the Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay, throughout the year. There were no Assistant Superintendents of Police or Deputy Superintendents in residence. Two Cadet Inspectors, 51 Cadet Sub-Inspectors and 6 Sub-Inspectors of Excise were posted to the school. One Cadet Sub-Inspector of Police from the Northern Shan States was admitted for training at the expense of the State concerned. Three Cadet Sub-Inspectors resigned during the year.

Education and Training.

Two Probationary Inspectors and 49 Cadet Sub-Inspectors appeared for the final examination and all obtained the aggregate number of marks required for a "Pass." Four Sub-Inspectors including the one from the Northern Shan States failed to pass in law, three failed in station work and one Cadet Inspector and seven Sub-Inspectors failed in drill. One of the Sub-Inspectors who failed by a few marks in station work and one Inspector and Sub-Inspector who failed similarly in drill will be re-examined in these subjects in the districts to which they have been posted. The remaining Sub-Inspectors who failed badly were given the alternative of returning to the school for a further course of instruction at their own expense, or of being discharged. They all elected to rejoin the school. An examination in Hindustani was again held and out of 44 cadets who appeared 39 passed. An examination in Burmese was held for the Indian Sub-Inspectors. Six were examined and all passed. The four cadets mentioned in last year's report as having failed in drill and first aid were subsequently re-examined and passed in these subjects. The conduct of the cadets is reported to have been very good. The buildings are in good order, but nothing has been done to improve the main drain which is still in an unsatisfactory condition and affords a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Mr. H. C. Gadsden, who has except for brief periods been in charge of the Provincial Police Training School since 1910, after the close of the year under report proceeded on long leave and it is doubtful if he will rejoin the service. Mr. Gadsden always took a keen personal interest in the cadets, their training and their games, and the number of Sub-Inspectors who have done well after joining the force is a credit to the training given and the example set to them at the school.

District Training.—The number of literate subordinate officers and men is 12,985, or 86 per cent of the total actual strength of 15,109. The number of Constables other than recruits trained during the year was 1,778, of whom 90 per cent qualified. In 14 districts cent per cent qualified, while 13 districts obtained percentages varying from 90 to 98.

Training of Recruits.—The number of recruits under training was 2,348. One thousand five hundred and eleven appeared for examination and 1,452 passed. The number of casualties before the completion of the course of training was 367 and 18 recruits were discharged for failing to pass. In order to provide men for other duties, the Training Depôts in several districts were again open only for six months, while in some districts the training of old Constables was not carried out. The manual for use in Training Depôts has not yet been completed.

Revolver Practice.—The number of officers who were put through the annual course was 1,059. In most districts the majority of officers were exercised and the figure of merit obtained was 38, which is the same as in the previous year. In Tharrawaddy 66 officers including the additional Police did not fire their musketry course. The reason given is lack of ammunition. In Mergui only 3 officers were exercised, leaving 18 who did not fire. The same reason is given here as in Tharrawaddy. In Pyapôn, owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the District Superintendent of Police who assumed charge in August, no course was fired. Since the close of the year the Government of India have revised the rules

regarding the supply of ammunition and indents for a complete year will now be complied with. There should in future be no more excuses of "lack of ammunition." Revolver clubs have now been formed at the headquarters of all districts and no doubt an improvement in shooting will shortly be apparent.

An inter-district revolver shooting competition for subordinate officers was held at Mandalay in October, each district being allowed to enter one competitor. The highest individual score of 98 was made by Sub-Inspector Maung Tin of the Prome District and he has been awarded the prize which I present annually to the best revolver shot in the force.

Musketry.—Eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four men and 1,512 recruits were put through the annual course of musketry and the figure of merit obtained was 63, which is slightly lower than 1915. The Northern Shan States again leads with a figure of 84 and the Ruby Mines comes next with 77. For the first time since the formation of the Pyapôn District, the police were put through a course of musketry. The shooting in the Salween District was very poor, the average score being only 31. The carbines in use in this district are rifled and not smooth-bore and the shooting should therefore be more accurate than in most districts. Practice was held in all districts except Tavoy, where the course could not be carried out as all available men were required for duty at the various coolie camps opened in connection with the mining industry. The want of ammunition is again reported to be the main reason for not exercising all the men in districts. As mentioned above the rules governing the supply have now been altered.

First Aid to the Injured.—Classes of instruction in first aid were held in all districts with the exception of eight and lectures were given by Sub-Assistant Surgeons. A number of officers and men attended and 218 became entitled to wear the badge of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Drill.—The Civil Police drill with the Military Police at headquarters of districts and at posts where the latter are stationed. Except in some district headquarters both officers and men are very backward at drill. The fact is that officers have little time to spare and as their men are constantly on duty there are rarely more than two or three together at one time in a station so that few parades are held and the officers themselves forget all they have learned.

Sport.—A provincial football competition for all district police teams was held during the year. The preliminary rounds were played off in each division and the semi-finals at Mandalay. The competition was won by the Insein Team which defeated Mandalay in the finals. The teams in districts also entered for the local football competitions and in some cases were successful in winning trophies.

9. The grant in the Police Budget Estimate for 1916-17 was Rs. 1,00,000 under "Petty Construction and Repairs." In the Public Works Department Budget the allotment was Rs. 2,13,000.

Buildings.

Eight police-stations, *vis.*, at Kamayut (Insein), Letpadan and Minhla (Tharrawaddy), Shwedaung (Prome), Thandaung (Toungoo), Kwingauk and Yèlè (Henzada), and Kothein (Bassein), and a number of quarters including the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at Akyab were completed during the year. The police-stations at Mergui and at Kyondo (Amherst) and quarters for the Civil Police at Kamayut (Insein) as also extensions and improvements to the police-stations at Nyaunglebin were nearly completed. The following works were in progress but not completed:—Quarters for Civil Police at Taikkyi (Insein), Kungyangôn (Hanthawaddy), Paungdè (Prome), the Sub-jail at Kyaiklat (Pyapôn), barracks and quarters for the Port Police at Akyab.

Two experimental latrines on the Aerobic filter system were started at Daiku and Pyuntaza in the Pegu District and the works were still in progress at the close of the year.

As the existing type plan of quarters for Subdivisional Police Officers was found unsuitable the Chief Engineer was consulted and steps are being taken to evolve a type-plan which will be suitable for both Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents. A house is urgently required for the Headquarters Assistant, Tavoy.

A very large sum is spent each year on hiring quarters for men for whom no Government quarters has been provided. The amount spent during the financial year 1916-17 was Rs. 82,560.

The District Superintendent of Police, Pakōkku, reports that economy was effected in "Petty Construction and Repairs" expenditure by making Station Officers responsible for the work and by employing the Constables themselves. In the same district timber-extracting licenses were obtained from the Forest Department and the men extracted their own timber. The reports from Shwebo and Upper Chindwin show that a certain amount of repair work was done by the men themselves. This practice should be universal in Upper Burma.

10. All districts were inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Ranges or myself with the exception of the Arakan Hill Tracts, Salween, Mergui, Myitkyina, Upper Chindwin, Myingyan and Southern Shan States. A great deal of touring and much instructive inspection was performed by each of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General. The Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation inspected 9 Superintendents' offices and a number of police-stations.

Superintendents carried out many inspections, but in several districts owing to changes in personnel or ill-health a number of stations were not inspected. In Insein, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Thatōn, Mergui, Minbu, Lower Chindwin and Upper Chindwin, more than one station or outpost was left uninspected by the District Superintendent of Police. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in November and December was responsible for keeping many officers in headquarters at the end of the year.

At the conference held at Mandalay it was agreed that in subdivisions in which there are Subdivisional Police Officers, Circle Inspectors should be relieved of formal routine inspection and allowed to devote their time to the investigation of crime. No formal action has as yet been taken on this proposal, but I am quite clear that there is too much and not too little formal routine inspection of posts. The essentials are to see that crime and criminals are being dealt with properly and that men receive their pay and allowances without delay. The ordinary procedure adopted is to examine and check every register and case from A to Z, the Station Officers being tied to their stations for days at a time while the Inspector writes lengthy notes which are of little value.

The present system of writing inspection notes in a register is not satisfactory. It would be much better to follow the practice adopted in other departments and to keep the notes in an open file. After action on orders passed has been taken by the Station Officer, the notes should be sent to the Inspecting Officer for information and return.

The majority of officers spent over half the year on tour. The Superintendent, Yamethin, was out 269 days, the Superintendent, Pakōkku, 271, and the Superintendent, Upper Chindwin, 251. Very little touring was done in Salween, Mergui and Myitkyina.

11. In September I proceeded to India by order of Government and toured in the Punjab, United Provinces, Delhi and Bombay, visiting important districts and training schools and discussing methods and procedure with various officers. I am much obliged to the Inspectors-General of Police of the various Provinces for the courtesy with which I was everywhere treated. Since the Government of India passed definite orders on many points reported on by the Police Commission, the procedure for dealing with crime and criminals is very similar all over India. Useful information was however gained in important matters, especially with regard to training.

Shortly after my return to Burma in October the Lieutenant-Governor kindly opened the first Annual Police Conference in Mandalay. At this conference many subjects in connection with crime and the well-being of the police-force were discussed and where orders were necessary copies of the resolutions were forwarded to Government. During the week inter-district revolver shooting and football competitions were held. I believe that annual conferences of this nature

fulfil a useful purpose. Not only is there free discussion of important subjects but officers and men are brought together in a manner not otherwise possible and this should result in smoother working and increased *esprit de corps*.

PART II.—CRIME AND THE WORKING OF THE POLICE.

12. The increase of 3,956 cases of cognizable crime in 1915 has been followed in 1916 by a further increase of 2,837 cases, the total for the year being 47,904. As usual a certain part of the increase is ascribed to better reporting, but as a whole it is probably chiefly due to dullness of trade, want of work and the increased cost of living especially in towns.

Cognizable crime.*

Statement
A, Part I.

In Class I crime is stationary, and although there is a reduction in the number of cases in Class II mainly due to fewer cases of simple and grievous hurt, the number of murders and cases of rape has increased as have also offences under sections 354—357, Indian Penal Code.

The increase in Class III (Serious offences against person and property or against property only) is 365 and is chiefly due to offences under the house-breaking sections having increased from 4,425 to 4,753.

Minor offences against property (Class V) have increased by 873 cases, cattle and ordinary thefts having risen greatly in number. With reference to the better reporting of cases some officers appear to think that the non-reporting of ordinary thefts by the public is a great sin and they take infinite pains to ensure better reporting. The law does not make it incumbent on people to report such cases and very naturally and in my opinion sensibly the public does not always report. The value of the property taken is often trivial while the waste of time and loss of money involved in prosecuting the offender is serious, more especially when the informant lives at a considerable distance from police-stations and courts.

In Class VI the increase is 1,728 cases, of which public nuisances accounted for 856 and offences under Special and Local laws for 897 cases.

In the Eastern Range the principal increases were in Insein, Tharrawaddy and Meiktila, while in the Western Range crime has increased chiefly in Myaungmya, Pyapôn and Pakôkku.

In Prome District though there was an increase of 11 dacoities there was a considerable reduction in the number of house-breaking cases. In Tharrawaddy, where there is a reduction of 188 cases of ordinary theft, cattle theft cases have increased by 114. The only districts showing a decrease in all classes are Henzada, Ma-ubin, Myingyan and Thatôn.

The Superintendent, Henzada, suggests that dacoity could be very considerably checked by restricting the movements of men known to be professional dacoits. He reports that many men in his district are hereditary dacoits being descended from famous "bohs" of the past. A proposal was made during the year to the Local Government that rules should be framed under the Criminal Tribes Act and the Act enforced in Burma. There is no doubt that in the heavy criminal districts in Lower Burma many of the villagers are criminals from their birth and are eminently suitable subjects for action under the Criminal Tribes Act.

In Tavoy where conditions are exceptional owing to the mining industry and the consequent influx of population, crime continued to increase. The Deputy Commissioner says :—

If the situation be regarded as a whole, and if allowances are made as they ought in fairness to be for the general unsettlement resulting from the boom, the police-force may at least be congratulated on their success in preventing any serious rioting or disturbance of the peace. The increase in the number of reported cases is not more than might have been expected. Detection and recoveries of property are not worse than last year's results when the ease with which a criminal can escape to remote and almost inaccessible mines is taken into consideration.

The total number of cases reported to be due to drink was 959, including 68 murders, 15 robberies and 485 cases of grievous hurt. Twelve liquor shops in the Kyônpyaw Subdivision of the Bassein District described by the Commissioner as either unnecessary or "Criminal Clubs" have been closed in 1917 and it will be interesting to see the effect in this criminal subdivision.

* The incidence of crime is illustrated by maps attached to the report.

Statement
A, Parts I
and II.

13. The number of cases finally dealt with by the Police excluding "False," "Mistaken" and "Pending" cases was 40,262, an

General results. • increase of 1,408 over last year's figures. Of these cases 26,725 or 66 per cent were convicted. This figure is the same as that of 1915. Excluding Class VI and omitting cases compounded and those in which the accused died, etc., 26,915 true cases were dealt with, of which 14,951 or 56 per cent were convicted, 2,895 were acquitted or discharged, and 9,069 were undetected. These results are practically the same as those of 1915 and 1914.

The best results are shown by the Ruby Mines, Kyaukpyu, Myaungmya, Prome, Lower Chindwin and Myingyan Districts where the percentages of cases convicted were all over 60. The worst results are those of the Railway Police with 36 per cent and Tavoy again had only 40 per cent. Salween, Mergui and Myitkyina Districts were also very unsuccessful. There was some improvement in Tharrawaddy and Pakōkku.

Court Cases.—The results in Court work are wonderfully good, 84 per cent of the number of cases in Classes I—V sent for trial having resulted in conviction. Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Prome, Myaungmya, Pyapōn, Pakōkku, Minbu, Mandalay, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Katha, Ruby Mines, Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin, Shwebo, Kyauksè, Yamèthin and Myingyan were all above the Provincial average.

Persons.—The number of persons dealt with under all classes was 56,412, of whom 52,748 were tried and 34,246 were convicted. The results are somewhat better than those of last year. Under Classes I—V, 34,669 persons were tried and 19,585 were convicted. Here again the results are the same as those of previous years. Fifteen thousand and eighty-four persons were discharged or acquitted including 1,306 concerned in cases which were compounded. Amongst important districts the best results with regard to persons actually sent for trial are shown by Akyab, Insein, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Myaungmya, all over 60 per cent. The improvement in Tharrawaddy and Prome is marked. The least satisfactory results are shown by Pegu, Tavoy, Mergui, Mandalay and Kyauksè. In Pegu only 45 per cent of the persons tried were convicted.

Refusals to investigate.—Out of a total number of 62,730 cognizable cases reported to the Police, 2,209 cases were refused investigation under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code. I am glad to see that more use is now being made of the provisions of this section. The Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division comments on the variations between the districts in his Division. In some the proportion of cases refused to cases reported is apparently very high. I agree that any tendency to overdo refusals must be nipped in the bud at once.

14. The number of violent crimes committed during the past five years is exhibited in the following table :—

Offences.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Difference between 1915 and 1916.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
Murder by dacoits ...	22	10	5	11	6	...	5
Murder by robbers ...	24	17	23	14	19	5	...
Murder by poison ...	1	2	3	3	1	...	2
Other murders ...	483	420	406	446	461	15	...
Attempts at murder ...	71	62	74	89	79	...	10
Culpable homicide ...	80	109	97	93	93	...	...
Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	210	184	128	196	215	19	...
Robberies ...	531	529	473	492	485	...	7
House-breaking, sections 458, 459 and 460, Indian Penal Code.	85	105	87	87	107	20	...
Total ...	1,507	1,438	1,296	1,431	1,466	35	...

Statement
A, Parts I
and II.

Although the high figure of 1912 has not been reached, the figures of the year under report are the second highest in the quinquennial ending with 1916. The districts in Lower Burma which show the largest increases are Tharrawaddy (40), where 153 cases of violent crime were committed, Insein (24) Mergui (15), and Ma-ubin (10). In Upper Burma Magwe shows an increase of 17 cases, Minbu 11 and Lower Chindwin 9. The principal decreases are reported by Pegu 22, Yamèthin 18, Bassein 13, and Pyapôn 10.

The number of cases in which firearms were used has dropped from 150 in 1915 to 125. The decrease however is accounted for by the Amherst District alone, where 29 fewer cases were reported during 1916 than in 1915. This is due to the breaking up of the armed gangs mentioned in my report for 1915. Notwithstanding this Amherst District again heads the list with 21 cases. Firearms were used in 89 dacoities and 23 robberies. The use of home-made guns continues and the Deputy Commissioner, Ma-ubin, states that the majority of firearms used in Ma-ubin are made of piping obtained from rice factories and dockyards. The Sessions Judge, Tharrawaddy, has held that home-made weapons do not fall under the Arms Act and threw out a case in which a man was sent for trial for being in possession of such a weapon. The special operations under a Deputy Superintendent of Police in connection with the tracing of unauthorised guns and ammunition were suspended during the year for the same reason as in 1915, *i.e.* because the services of the Deputy Superintendent were required for other duties in Rangoon.

The Police dealt with 1,464 cases of violent crime excluding 5 direct cases. Of these 914 were sent for trial and 582 were convicted. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-five persons were finally dealt with, 1,989 were tried and 914, or 37 per cent. of the persons dealt with and 46 per cent. of the persons tried, were convicted. There has been a steady falling off in the results in dealing with violent crime in the past three years, and it must be admitted that detection was not good. The scenes of the majority of important crimes were visited by District Superintendents of Police or their Assistants and investigation was supervised.

15. *Murders*.—Four hundred and eighty-five murders were dealt with by the Police against 473 in 1915. Two hundred and seventy-nine cases were sent for trial and of these 150 were convicted. The percentages of cases convicted to the number dealt with and tried are 31 and 54 respectively. In 1915, the figures were 37 and 60.

Statement
A, Parts I
and II, and
Statement
C.

The districts showing the largest number of murders were—

	1915.	1916.	Difference.
Tharrawaddy ...	32	52	+ 20
Henzada ...	31	35	+ 4
Pegu ...	31	31	...
Prome ...	31	30	- 1
Insein ...	30	28	- 2
Bassein ...	30	23	- 7

There was a drop in Hanthawaddy from 14 in 1915 to 4 in the year under report. Thatôn had 6 fewer cases than in 1915.

In Myaungmya the results were good. Out of 19 cases dealt with 11 or 58 per cent. were convicted. Other districts showing good results are Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Magwe and Lower Chindwin. In Sandoway, Pegu, Prome, Bassein and Tavoy the police were not successful.

Six hundred and two persons were dealt with, of whom 489 were sent for trial. One hundred and ninety-five were convicted. The results are almost the same as those of 1915. The best results are shown by Myingyan (64 per cent. of persons dealt with), Lower Chindwin and Ma-ubin. The usual motives for other murders are given—Drink, passion and revenge.

The general attitude towards crime of this nature is that it is as a rule not organised or premeditated and cannot therefore be prevented. The Burman is by nature hot-blooded and usually carries a knife of some description. In

Tharrawaddy District out of 52 cases of murder 49 were committed with *dahs*, clasp-knives and daggers. The Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, remarks :—

"I think the accepted idea that murders are not preventible crime is a bad gospel. If public opinion were strongly developed against boozing, gambling and swash-buckling and if the *lugyis* were organized against such behaviour and could combine to control the young bloods there would be far less murder. I find that officers (Township Officers, etc.) have but little idea of their responsibilities in the way of using their influence to promote such control. The action of the Deputy Commissioner, Pyapôn, as regards "*pwès*," i.e., the requirement of a written guarantee by the *lugyis* that there will be no rows, is a step in the right direction."

The following are some of the more notable cases which occurred :—In Insein District a Head Constable and a party of villagers had a brush with two men suspected of cattle theft. One of the men was captured and a villager was seriously injured. Arrangements were made to send the prisoner and the injured villager into the police-station and they started off accompanied by a Head Constable and two Constables. On the way the party was attacked by ten men armed with guns. The prisoner was released and the wounded villager's throat was cut, after which the party decamped. The case was never detected.

In Tharrawaddy a small boy was kidnapped and a ransom of Rs. 200 was demanded. The body of the boy was found in a well. Four men were sent up for trial and one was convicted and sentenced to death. A brutal robbery with murder was committed in Henzada District, where four men murdered a girl for her jewellery and killed her father also. The case remained undetected. In Ma-ubin two women with children in their arms were suddenly attacked by a man with a billet of wood. One of the women was killed, the other was chased and escaped but not before the child had been injured. The murderer was sentenced to death. The motive of the crime is supposed to have been revenge.

In Amherst District the most noteworthy case was the murder of Mr. McCalder, an Assistant of a Rubber Plantation Company, who was shot dead one night while seated at dinner. Investigation showed that the motive of the crime lay in the dismissal of a man for mismanagement and fraud, much of the information regarding which had been conveyed to the Directors by the deceased McCalder. One man was sent up for trial but the case resulted in an acquittal, although every effort was made to bring the case to light. This was a cunning murder elaborately planned in which the instigator carefully concealed himself in the background.

A case of murder by poison occurred in Pakòkku District when a Sub-Inspector of Police was investigating a case. After eating some food prepared in the village various persons including the Sub-Inspector and a small child were taken violently ill. The child died and arsenic was found in its stomach. A man was sent up for trial but was acquitted for lack of evidence.

In Magwe two cases of murder in which Europeans were concerned took place. In the first one an American was found lying dead on the road shot through the back. Suspicion fell on an Anglo-Indian clerk in the employ of the Burma Oil Company and he was sent for trial but was acquitted in the Sessions Court. In the second case a European in the employ of the British Burma Petroleum Company was sent for trial for causing the death of a Burmese woman by kicking her and beating her. The case was tried by the Chief Court in Rangoon and the accused was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for grievous hurt.

Two cases from the Lower Chindwin District may be mentioned. In the first case the village headman of Pangwa was murdered within 50 yards of the village gate. The headman had been energetically keeping order in a *pwè*, preventing gambling and the sale of liquor. There was no doubt that he was murdered by some of the gamblers whom he had reported, but it was impossible to obtain sufficient evidence. In the other case a boy of 17 murdered a little boy for the sake of his ornaments which were of small value. He was acquitted for lack of evidence. The Superintendent of Police reports that this is the third case of child murder committed by this boy. The first occurred in 1913 and was undetected. The second occurred in 1915 and the third in 1916. In all these cases the children were murdered in the same way. They were given sweets and pice to

allay their suspicions and were then taken to a lonely place on the river side where they were drowned and their ornaments removed. In the last case some of the ornaments were traced in a pawn-shop but the finger-prints had been so badly taken that nothing could be made out of them.

Attempts at murder.—Seventy-nine true cases were dealt with by the Police, 65 were tried and 51 were convicted. Eighty-one persons were sent for trial and 55 were convicted.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—Ninety-three true cases were dealt with, 91 were tried and 93 per cent. resulted in conviction. One hundred and thirty-seven persons were tried, of whom 96 were convicted.

Glass III—Dacoity and preparation for dacoity.—Dacoities have again increased and this year the total reached 215 which is the highest figure for a great number of years. The Divisions responsible for the increase are Pegu, where 79 cases occurred as against 47 in 1915, and Magwe where there were 26 cases as against 10 in 1915. In the Irrawaddy Division there was a drop of 13 cases and in the Tenasserim Division of 7 cases.

Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henzada, Bassein and Insein Districts had between them 98 cases of dacoity. Tharrawaddy crime went up from 13 to 25, Prome from 9 to 20, but Bassein with 19 cases showed a reduction of 18 since 1915. There were also decreases in Toungoo and Amherst. The working results have unfortunately not improved. Only 27 per cent. of the cases dealt with and 50 per cent. of the cases sent for trial were convicted. Six hundred and twenty-five persons were dealt with, 463 were tried and 181 were convicted. In Insein 14 true cases occurred, two were sent for trial and none ended in conviction. In Prome out of 20 cases seven were sent for trial and two were convicted. Although the Court results in Prome are not good, much successful work was done. The existence of three large gangs was brought to light, and in two dacoities these gangs were caught redhanded and four of their number were killed by the Police. Two of the principal organisers of the gangs were deported and the district should be freer from dacoity during the present year. In several districts no convictions at all were procured.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation towards the close of 1916 wrote some useful notes on the dacoit gangs in Lower Burma showing how they worked in with one another and operated in various districts. The information thus gathered together with much labour will be of great use to the district authorities, and if and when Rules under the Criminal Tribes Act are promulgated, it will be of inestimable value.

A description of the more notable cases is given below :—

In the Prome District, as I have already noted, several new gangs of dacoits were discovered. It was found that one gang under the leadership of a man named Nga San Gyaw had been engaged in dacoity ever since 1911. The gang possessed a double-barrel gun, a Webley revolver and a small Winchester together with several guns of local manufacture. This gang was pursued for some time without success until the 13th May 1916 when the police surprised them when attacking the village of Ywatha, killed two of their members and captured the leader Nga San Gyaw. Previous to this the police had laid in wait for the gang on no less than thirteen occasions. In another case two men belonging to the above gang or an off-shoot of it were killed and a third man was captured and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. A revolver belonging to Nga San Gyaw was recovered and its history is perhaps interesting. The weapon was originally stolen from a Sub-Inspector of Police and found its way into the hands of a well-known receiver who, when prosecuted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, made it over to the notorious Po Sein who was killed in 1915 by the Tharrawaddy Police. On Po Sein's death the revolver passed into the hands of another well-known criminal in the Tharrawaddy District who committed a murder with it, but escaped conviction for the crime. Eventually the man was sentenced in another case and the weapon passed into the hands of Nga San Gyaw. The Superintendent of Police, Prome, reports that experience has shown

that in dacoities in his district the perpetrator has been the young and unsuspected villager rather than the well-known and case-hardened criminal who preferred to remain in the back ground directing operations.

In Bassein there was a serious outbreak of dacoity in the Ataung police-station jurisdiction, six cases occurring between the 2nd March and 9th April 1916. The cases are believed to have been the work of one gang which was broken up by Maung Thaing, Subdivisional Police Officer, Kyônpyaw. Two of the men were convicted of dacoity and the remainder were dealt with under the preventive sections. After this gang had been accounted for only one dacoity, and that an unimportant one, occurred in the Ataung jurisdiction. The Superintendent of Police reports that there was not a single case in which the villagers resisted the dacoits and consequently detection "had to depend upon belated identifications and recovery of property which in many cases had no very reliable marks of identification."

In Henzada, Mr. Reynell, the District Superintendent of Police, while on tour received news of a dacoity in which twelve men armed with three locally-made guns, *daks* and spears were concerned. Armed with a gun and a revolver and accompanied by his Reader, he immediately started for the village which was a mile and a half away. He found a dacoity in progress and, immediately and unsupported, he attacked the gang. He succeeded in wounding several of the dacoits and putting the gang to flight. As the dacoits were making their escape they were attacked by the headman and some villagers and the headman was killed. Eleven men were arrested in this case and ten were convicted. This gang was responsible for several other dacoities in the Bassein District.

From the Ma-ubin District there comes a report of a very brave resistance offered to a gang of dacoits by two girls and two men. The men kept the dacoits at bay with their bows and arrows although their shooting does not appear to have been very accurate. One of the girls resisted by throwing bottles at the enemy while the other one beat the gong for assistance which eventually arrived. All this time the gang was firing into the house. The case remained undetected, but the victims were suitably rewarded. The same district reports that a widower in the hopes of obtaining a young and pretty wife gave out that he possessed a large sum of money. He was consequently attacked by three absconding dacoits from the Bassein District. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the villagers in his district behaved very badly in dacoity cases, failing to offer resistance.

A smart capture of a gang of dacoits was reported from Toungoo, where a Railway Constable seeing five men loitering about the Railway Station accosted them. One of the men immediately ran away but the remaining four were secured and a large amount of jewellery was found on them. The property had been taken in a dacoity and the four men were convicted under sections 395 and 397, Indian Penal Code.

The District Superintendent of Police, Minbu, was successful in breaking up a gang of dacoits which had been harrying the Magwe Division. In the case in question property to the value of Rs. 8,500 had been stolen. On receipt of information the police proceeded to an island on the Irrawaddy and surrounded several huts. Two men were arrested, one of whom was wanted for breaking out of the Magwe Jail in 1915. A certain amount of the dacoited property was also found on their persons. After a search lasting for two days, two guns, a Winchester repeating rifle, and a repeating shot gun which had been stolen earlier in the year were found buried nearly two miles from the huts where the dacoits were originally arrested. Three men were convicted, and one was acquitted.

In Magwe there were two separate dacoities in which the mail carts between Taungdingyi and Migyaungyè were attacked. In spite of the utmost efforts of the Police, these cases remained undetected.

Class III—Robberies.—Although dacoities increased, there was no rise in the number of robberies, 485 cases being dealt with, as compared with 488 in 1915. The most important increases were in Insein, Bassein, Thatôn and Thayetmyo.

The Superintendent, Insein, does not comment on the increase. The Superintendent, Bassein, says that many petty highway and boat robberies are committed which are never reported and the result is that the culprits are emboldened to commit more serious crimes. There was only one case in this district in which a large amount of property was taken. The Superintendents, Thatôn and Thayetmyo, state that a large number of cases were petty and merely technical robberies.

There were decreases in Kyaukpyu, Pegu, Myaungmya, Pyapôn, Toungoo, Amherst, Mandalay, and Yamèthin. The results were not quite so successful as last year, 44 per cent. of the true reported cases and 69 per cent. of the cases sent to Court being convicted. The results in dealing with persons have also deteriorated. The proportion of persons convicted to dealt with and tried were 38 and 47 respectively, as against 42 per cent. and 51 per cent. in 1915. Of the more important districts, Hanthawaddy, Prome, Bassein and Shwebo were successful in the detection of cases. In dealing with persons, Insein, Tharrawaddy, Meiktila and Minbu were successful.

Although cases in Toungoo dropped from 20 to 12 the results were not very good, 6 persons being convicted out of 23 dealt with. Very poor paper results are shown by Amherst but no less than 11 out of 12 robberies brought over from 1915 were the work of Nga Nyet who has been hanged, and these therefore had to be shown as undetected. Of the balance of 10 cases 5 were tried and convicted. In Tavoy, Mergui and Myingyan only 11 per cent. of persons dealt with were convicted.

The majority of cases reported are of the usual type and are of no special interest. The conduct may be mentioned of a plucky woman in the Insein District who personally tackled a man who was committing robbery on her brother. A daring robbery is reported from Prome Town in which three burglars armed with a revolver entered a house. The police arrived on the scene and succeeded in killing one man and capturing the other two. The revolver unfortunately was not secured as one of the men escaped with it before he was captured. The majority of the robberies committed in the Delta were boat robberies and a very important gang under Nga Yo—, whose operations extended from Yandoon to Mandalay, was broken up by the Ma-ubin Police. The gang committed a robbery on a mail steamer one night at Danubyu and had made a haul of Rs. 700, when they were seen by one of the steamer's lascars, who in attempting to catch one of them was wounded. Two men were arrested and one was convicted. Nga Yo escaped but was eventually traced in Hanthawaddy District, where he was arrested by Sub-Inspector Maung Tha Ku of Ma-ubin District. Nga Yo was also wanted by the Thayetmyo Police for a boat robbery in that district and has since been convicted.

House-breaking, sections 458—460, Indian Penal Code.—The number of true cases increased by 20 to 107. Of 107 true cases 39 or 36 per cent. were convicted as against 40 per cent. of convictions in 1915. One hundred and six persons were dealt with and 45 or 43 per cent. were convicted.

16. True cases increased by 289 from 2,963 to 3,254. On the other hand the

House-breaking and house-trespass in order to commit theft other than cases under sections 458, 459 and 460, Indian Penal Code.

amount of property stolen decreased by Rs. 4,285.

The amount recovered also decreased by Rs. 5,569.

The increase was fairly general in all districts although there were decreases in Prome 60, Bassein 42, Tavoy 39, and Toungoo 25. Tharrawaddy had the largest number of cases, 328, and also the largest increase, 75. Other heavy increases were in Myaungmya 63, Pyapôn 46, Akyab 40, Thatôn 35, and Kyauksè 34. In Amherst property valued at Rs. 43,336 was stolen and only 4 per cent. was recovered.

The results show practically no alteration, 35 per cent. of the cases dealt with ending in conviction. Two thousand three hundred and sixty-one persons were dealt with and 1,326 or 57 per cent. were convicted. Detection was good in Thayetmyo, Henzada and Myaungmya. In Tavoy, Mergui and Magwe it was bad while in Sandoway, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Katha it was very bad. In Bhamo and Myitkyina only 13 per cent. of the cases were detected and in Sandoway the percentage was only 16 per cent.

In the course of my tours I examined the night patrol systems of many districts and found that some were still working on the old stereotyped methods. Nothing but constant vigilance and ingenuity on the part of the Superintendent will be successful in checking this form of crime. The Deputy Inspector-General, Eastern Range, recommends that where patrolling fails to check burglaries, the people should be enrolled as Special Police Officers under section 17 of the Police Act. I doubt if action under section 17 would be legal, but it apparently would under section 7 (c) and section 9 of the Burma Towns Act, III of 1907. "Kins" were posted in Tavoy where crime was serious and the number of cases decreased. As a general rule however when there is an outbreak of burglaries in towns, it will be found that there is a gang at work and until that gang has been run to earth burglaries will not cease.

Statement
A. Parts I
and II.

17. True cases dealt with by the Magistrates and the Police rose from 3,008 in 1915 to 3,348. The number of true cases dealt with by the Police was 3,299. Of these 1,892 were sent to trial and 1,459, or 44 per cent. of the cases dealt with, resulted in conviction. Four thousand three hundred and forty-seven persons were dealt with, of whom 3,935 were sent for trial. Two thousand two hundred and thirteen, or 51 per cent. of those dealt with, were convicted. Out of 5,569 head stolen, 3,345 head were recovered.

Tharrawaddy had 546 cases or 112 more than in 1915, Prome had 314 cases, Bassein 298, Insein 253, Pegu, Henzada and Toungoo each had over 150.

The most successful districts were Pyapôn with 58 per cent. of convictions to cases dealt with, Amherst 57 per cent., Pegu 51 per cent. and Insein 50 per cent. Throughout the Province no less than 77 per cent. of the cases tried ended in conviction—a very good record.

In Thayetmyo there was a decrease of 38 cases ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner to a more prosperous year, efficient patrolling and a judicious use of the Preventive Sections.

The value of the cattle stolen during the year was Rs. 3,31,972. Cattle valued at Rs. 2,09,255 were recovered leaving a nett loss of Rs. 1,22,717. The opinion seems to be held by most officers that there is still a large volume of unreported cattle thefts, especially of cases in which cattle are stolen for ransom. The ransom demanded is usually small compared with the value of the cattle stolen and the owner is as a rule only too pleased to recover his animals and avoid the trouble of many visits to Court to give evidence. There is also the danger of the accused being acquitted or discharged and revenging himself further on the hapless owners.

The figures of cases dealt with give no idea of the work actually performed by the Police. Roughly speaking, in Indian Provinces all missing cattle are shown as strays until theft is proved. In this Province all missing cattle are shown as thefts until it is proved no crime was committed. The actual number of reports registered in 1916 was 5,580 and of this number no less than 2,097 were found on investigation to be mistaken. It is the opinion of very experienced officers that our system should be continued, for the greatest number of thefts are committed from grazing grounds. The cattle disappear, sometimes stolen, sometimes strayed, and although much work is involved and time wasted when the case turns out to be a stray, thieves would have even a safer time than at present if all such reports were not taken on the books at once as thefts.

No action under the Track Law was taken in 21 districts. The Commissioner, Pegu Division, made enquiries in the Pegu District regarding the failure to use this law. The Deputy Commissioner replied that the police had neglected to observe the standing orders of the District Magistrate that in all cases where action was necessary a special report should be made to the Township Officer. I laid stress on this point in my report for 1915 and I hope that Superintendents will pay more attention to this matter in future.

18. The number of true cases of Ordinary Theft was 12,538 or 596 more than in 1915. The increase was general with the exception of Tharrawaddy—188, Thaton—107, Toungoo—54, Ma-ubin—49, Myingyan—31. There were very slight decreases in other districts.

Statement
A, Parts I
and II.

The districts showing the largest increases were Myaungmya + 132, Insein + 115, Akyab + 82, Magwe + 73, Hanthawaddy + 60, Sandoway + 59.

Twelve thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven true cases were dealt with and 49 per cent. convicted. Out of 6,760 sent to trial, 5,985 ended in conviction. Good results were obtained by Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya and Myingyan. The results in Tavoy where only 24 per cent. of the cases dealt with were convicted were again the least satisfactory. Sandoway, Salween, Mergui, Bhamo and Sagaing were also unsuccessful.

Eleven thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight persons were finally dealt with, 10,314 were tried and 7,048 or 62 per cent. were convicted. The results in Tavoy, Pegu, Thaton and Mandalay were poor.

In many cases informants place greatly exaggerated value on their lost property. The value of property said to be stolen was Rs. 5,68,762, or Rs. 72,949 more than in 1915; of this amount Rs. 1,44,060 or 25 per cent. was recovered. In Bassein there were many petty cases from boats, steamers and mills the thieves conducting their operations in canoes. Great difficulty is experienced in detecting these cases and motor patrol boats would be of great assistance in this and all other Delta districts. The Superintendent, Pakokku, reports that a case from the Hanthawaddy District which occurred three years ago and in which jewellery worth Rs. 9,552 had been stolen, was brought to light by a Sub-Inspector of Police of his district and Rs. 8,408 worth of property was recovered. Moreover the case resulted in conviction.

The increase of thefts in the Province may justly be attributed to the increased cost of living and high prices caused by the war. These conditions are much more acutely felt by the urban population than by the villagers. The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, is convinced that much ordinary theft goes unreported. He says:—

It is certain that a great deal of such crime goes unreported. Courts and police are far away; the delays attending prosecution are serious and mean monetary loss and conviction is always a gamble. It is not mere perverseness which leads people to cut the loss and keep quiet; it is pursuance of the principle that it is useless to throw good money after bad. Simpler and speedier justice dispensed by Courts within a reasonable distance of the scene of crime are the remedy combined of course with the organisation of a Society against the criminal. I have elsewhere advocated the formation of Petty Sessional Courts under the Village Act which would deal, I think, effectively with the budding criminal and check the growth of the annual supplement, which jail we never so many, always provides us with new material for our present Courts.

19. The number of true cases dealt with under the Excise Act rose from 5,874 in 1915 to 6,575 in the year under report. The number of cases instituted by the police was 1,855, or 162 more than in the previous year.

Six thousand, five hundred and sixteen cases were tried and 5,712 or 88 per cent. were convicted. Eight thousand and five persons were dealt with, 7,871 were tried and 6,175 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 78 per cent. These results are practically the same as those of 1915.

In Minbu a very large seizure of 15,085 tolas of *ganja* was made by a Village Headman. Other large seizures in a single case were Tharrawaddy 4,260 tolas, Meiktila 4,588 tolas, Prome 2,992 tolas, Thaton 1,320 tolas and Amherst 1,166. The largest seizure of cocaine was made in Bassein where 8,160 grains were seized. In Yamethin 6,600 grains were seized in one case and other notable hauls were 3,360 grains in Toungoo, 2,880 grains in Henzada, 2,240 grains in Amherst and 1,920 grains in Prome. The relations between the Police and the Excise Departments are satisfactory.

20. Offences under the Opium Act have again decreased, the number of true cases dealt with being 2,072 as against 2,230 in 1915. Two thousand and twenty-six cases were sent to trial and 1,961 or 97 per cent. were convicted.

Two thousand, six hundred and twenty-four persons were dealt with and 2,516 were tried. The number convicted was 2,064. The results in all districts were good, Akyab being the least successful in detection.

The Superintendent, Kyaukpyu, reports that he is hampered in his opium cases by lack of Secret Service money, but he made no application for further grants. In Sandoway a system of smuggling through the opium shop was discovered during the year. In Amherst, the seizures of opium were much smaller than in previous years owing to the breaking up of two big gangs of smugglers and the discontinuance of the direct steamers between Calcutta and Moulmein. The districts which made the largest seizures during the year were Akyab 9,894 tolas, Yamèthin 2,879, Tharrawaddy 1,698, Meiktila 1,668 and Mandalay 1,415. Again practically no mention is made of morphia seizures. In Henzada 1,380 grains were seized, in Hanthawaddy 410 and in Insein 246.

There was a drop of 31 prosecutions under the Burma Opium Law Amendment Act 235 cases being taken up. Of these 144 were convicted. Henzada again heads the list with 45 cases and 19 convictions. Myaungmya was more successful with 34 cases and 29 convictions. Bassein, Prome and Hanthawaddy instituted a fair number of prosecutions.

21. Three thousand, seven hundred and forty-five cases were dealt with under the Gambling Act. Three thousand, six hundred and eighty cases were tried and 2,823 cases were convicted. Twenty-seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty-four persons were dealt with, 26,525 were tried and 14,162 or 51 per cent. of those dealt with were convicted.

More action was taken than in previous years in Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Prome, Henzada, Thatôn and Sagaing, but in Toungoo cases dropped from 108 to 36 and in Ma-ubin from 158 to 91. In Akyab, which is a large and prosperous district, only 15 cases were taken up. It is true that they all resulted in conviction but surely more vigorous action is needed. In Tharrawaddy, Prome, Pyapôn, Minbu, Mandalay, Ruby Mines and Lower Chindwin cases were successfully handled the percentage of cases convicted to dealt with being over 84.

The percentage of persons convicted to dealt with was 51 or 2 per cent. better than in 1915. The following districts however were very unsuccessful:—Tavoy with 21 per cent., Insein 30 per cent., Pegu 33 per cent., Myaungmya 36 per cent.

Action under section 17 of the Gambling Act, is much more important and useful than action under any of the other sections and I am glad to see an increase in the number of cases. One hundred and ninety-nine cases were instituted and in 156 convictions were obtained. The Lower Chindwin District is responsible for 58 cases in which 52 persons were bound over. In Yamèthin 31 prosecutions were instituted and 22 persons were bound over. Shwebo 18, Henzada 14, Thatôn 11, and Myingyan 10 were also active under this section. In Hanthawaddy, Insein and Tharrawaddy no action was taken under this section.

As mentioned in my report for last year Myaungmya and Henzada Districts blamed the Bassein District for the number of race meetings and the consequent gambling followed by crime, allowed by the district authorities. I quote the remarks of the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, *in extenso*:—

There was a decrease in ordinary prosecutions in Pyapôn, Myaungmya and Ma-ubin and a decided drop in prosecutions under section 17. The latter is said to be due to the attitude as to security taken by the Sessions Judge. In Bassein and Henzada there was rather more activity than in the previous year. Henzada and Ma-ubin Districts abuse the Bassein District on account of the racing (pony and bullock) which is permitted in Kyônpyaw. It is an old established form of amusement there and signifies the change from the bog conditions of the Delta to dry land. The District Superintendent of Police brought the amount of such racing to Mr. Arnold's notice and the Deputy Commissioner took action to reduce it. The District Superintendent of Police tells me he is satisfied with the action taken as to races. Races mean collections of people and such congregation undoubtedly facilitates gambling. I am not sure that permits for races (*pweis*) are not given too freely and I intend to make enquiries on the spot but such races tend to concentrate the gambling which does and will take place as long as Society is disorganised and should make its control by the police simpler. It is useless and a mere acceptance of the

coercion fallacy to bar racing and *pwès* altogether and it would probably be better for all concerned if the Henzada and Ma-ubin Districts allowed more racing and scattered the amusement over a wider area. Restrictions in Myaungmya have led to meetings to bet on the weight of pigs! Restrictions in Henzada and Ma-ubin undoubtedly drive the public in need of amusement to Kyônpyaw Subdivision which then receives the smug abuse of its neighbours. It is a criminal subdivision and a reduction of *pwès* in it accompanied by a more generous policy as to them in surrounding districts would probably be to the general benefit. Henzada and Ma-ubin exaggerate the facts when they speak of uncontrolled and unrestricted racing. Licenses are required and the police are notified. Coercion is not the cure for our present difficulties.

Since this was written there has been a Divisional Conference at Bassein, which I was invited to attend. The question of racing was fully discussed and a decision arrived at which will, I hope, put matters on a better footing.

The Superintendent, Bassein, mentions the existence of Chinese Clubs in Bassein Town which he states are responsible for much gambling and a considerable amount of scandal. They were prosecuted during the year and the number was reduced from 7 to 3. In Thatôn the Superintendent reports that there has been a renewal of bullock fighting which used to be very prevalent in the district and was only stamped out with great difficulty.

The closing down of the recognised gambling clubs in Rangoon caused large numbers of gamblers to migrate to Tavoy. Eight habitual Chinese gamblers were deported from this district.

A proposal was made at the Police conference at Mandalay in October that Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police should be empowered to issue warrants under section 6 of the Gambling Act. I went into the question and decided that there were insufficient grounds for asking for further legislation. There is no doubt that occasionally there is difficulty and delay in obtaining warrants from Magistrates, but I do not think it is very serious.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, writes that one Sessions Judge has held that the Police have no power to enter a gambling house without a warrant. I can find no judicial decision which has the effect of taking away from the police the power conferred on them by section 23, Act V of 1861. Entry into a gaming-house for the purpose mentioned in that section is legal, but no presumption arises under section 7 of the Gambling Act.

22. The number of firearms seized during the year was 92 or 20 less than in 1915, but the number of weapons surrendered rose from 113 to 400. For this sudden rise Akyab and Amherst Districts are mainly responsible. In the former district an effort was made to obtain unlicensed guns of which it was known there were very many. Steps were taken to induce the public to surrender guns, prosecutions not being instituted and it being made known that licenses would be issued to those who assisted in obtaining the surrender of weapons. In this manner 258 guns were obtained. Similar action was taken in Amherst where 114 firearms were recovered. In other districts a number of weapons of various kinds were seized.

In Tavoy there were two important cases of thefts of dynamite. In the first case which was undetected 6 lb. of dynamite, 49 detonators and 8 fuse coils were stolen. In the second case which was convicted 30 lb. of gelignite was stolen, of which 18 lb. was recovered. These cases were of purely local importance. In Pakôkku there was a theft of 30 lb. of dynamite, 100 detonators and 3 coils of fuse from a Public Works Department bungalow. The case was sent for trial and was pending at the end of the year.

In Magwe and Minbu Districts much anxiety is caused to the Police by the carelessness of Oil Drillers who do not take proper precautions to guard their firearms. The Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, says—"Guns can be stolen any time of the day and night from the American Drillers with the greatest ease."

The number of licensed arms was 2,434. There were 644 prosecutions under the Arms Act and 610 or 95 per cent. were successful. Eight hundred and seven persons were sent for trial and 634 or 79 per cent. were convicted. Tharrawaddy, Henzada and Toungoo sent up the largest number of cases.

The experiment of arming Headmen with Government guns was continued and has been found successful. All the Superintendents in charge of districts in which Headmen have been armed are unanimous that the results have been satisfactory. In Tharrawaddy ten villages which are now armed with guns were dacoited previously to 1916. In Prome the Superintendent is enthusiastic but only one of the villages now armed was dacoited prior to being given a gun. In Bassein during the four years previous to the issue of guns, nine dacoities were committed on villages which have since been armed. No dacoities have since occurred in these villages. In two villages in Myaungmya and in 6 in Toungoo which have been armed, dacoities took place prior to the issue of arms. No dacoities have occurred since.

Statement B,
Parts I & II.

23. There was a decrease of 201 true cases of non-cognizable crime during the year 38,163 cases being dealt with. There were slight increases in Classes I, III and IV and somewhat heavier decreases in Classes V and VI. In the latter class the decrease was 376. In Bassein there is an increase of 374 cases in Class VI which the Superintendent reports is due to Excise cases having been omitted from the figures supplied by the District Magistrate in 1915. In Mergui there was a rise of 402 cases in this class and there was also a large increase in Magwe.

Twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and thirty-two cases ended in conviction or 71 per cent. of the total number dealt with. Seventy-seven thousand, eight hundred and seventeen persons appeared before the Courts, 776 persons were discharged without trial and 42,195 were convicted.

Statement A,
Part II.

24. Two thousand, one hundred and sixty-five persons were brought before the Courts under these sections and 1,845 or 85 per cent. were called on to furnish security. There was increased activity in Insein, Prome, Bassein, Amherst, Tavoy, Pakōkku, Mandalay and Kyaukse, but the number of prosecutions fell in Thatōn—131, Myaungmya—122, Pyapōn—107 and Ma-ubin—47. It will be noticed that in three out of four of the above large decreases the districts concerned fall under one Sessions Division. In this connection the Commissioner, Irrawaddy, remarks :—

The Division is still suffering from "vagaries" in the attitude of Judicial Officers to these sections. A few years ago in Bassein District prosecutions died away owing to the District Magistrate's treatment of cases in appeal. The Sessions Judge, Myaungmya, has now developed strong opinions on the necessity of taking security and the avoidance of imprisonment. The District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, quotes a case in which the security taken was of a kind to make prosecutions a farce. In the result prosecutions in the districts over which this Sessions Judge exercises jurisdiction have decreased as follows :—

Ma-ubin	...	...	120 to 73.
Pyapōn	...	...	143 to 36.
Myaungmya	...	...	198 to 76.

In Bassein and Henzada under another Sessions Judge the variations are 160 to 234 and 186 to 179. When superior officers give a line, subordinates are very apt to hunt it too closely. Subordinates forget the qualifications unless they are frequently pointed out. It is the variations and fluctuations which do the harm. I do not think it is necessary to waste sentiment on the mass of the men imprisoned under these sections. They are either habitual petty thieves whose depredations though small in particular cases become unbearable when long continued and who then have to do a cumulative though indirect sentence, or they are known bullies and criminals against whom maybe there is not enough evidence in a particular case of dacoity or robbery. It is possible that in a few cases the accused is the victim of a false case, but I doubt if men are more often victimised under these sections than under the sections of the Indian Penal Code or other laws, and it must be remembered that a man unjustly convicted under the preventive sections always has a good chance of putting up security. Cessation of action under these sections when the District Magistrate or Sessions Judge holds strong opinions against such action or insists heavily on security in preference to imprisonment is not mere "sulks" on the part of Superintendents and others. It is useless and bad policy to proceed against a dangerous criminal unless real control over him is to be secured by effective sureties or by incarceration. The man simply reappears in the village and scoffs at the witnesses against him and threatens and often makes reprisals. The criminal—often a bully—is on the spot and Government protection is far removed.

It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules regarding the use of these sections in any particular district and as the District Superintendent of Police, Bassein, remarks "It is entirely a matter for executive officers to decide." In many cases the preventive sections are the only weapons available for use against members of dacoit gangs which operate in their home districts.

Of the 2,163 persons tried, 475 prosecutions were sanctioned by Superintendents or their Subdivisional Officers and Headquarters Assistants. The Commissioner, Tenasserim, says:—

My experience is that this action generally results in a diminution of crime for the time being and is especially justifiable when there is an outbreak of serious offences against property. Its effect is not however immediately noticeable in statistics.

The proposal mentioned in last year's report for legislation empowering Magistrates to restrict the movements of suspected criminals is now before the Local Government.

25. Several districts, notably Thaton, have reported that the number of names left on their Registers at the end of 1915 was incorrectly reported. The revised figures are 10,741 surveillance criminals and 134 conditionally released prisoners. In Thaton District there was a difference of 249 names over and above the number reported in 1915, due to faulty returns by Station officers and insufficient check in the District office.

During the year 3,385 names were added to the surveillance registers and 203 to the conditionally released prisoners' register. The number that returned to honest livelihood during the year was 3,547. One thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight criminals emigrated or died and the total number of names left on the registers at the end of 1916 was 9,125 under surveillance and 263 conditionally released prisoners.

The number of men shown as having returned to an honest livelihood is 3,547. The number is however probably misleading. In Bassein no fewer than 1,365 names are shown under this category. The Superintendent explains that the figure includes cancellations made in former years which were omitted from the returns and cancellations made in the year under report. In Tharrawaddy as many as 468 men are shown as having reformed, but it is doubtful whether the cure will be lasting. The Superintendent, Prome, in the returns of which district 327 men are shown as having reformed, says that more than half of these names were ruled out, not because the owners had reformed, but because they were "Not dangerous." Thaton and Akyab also expunged many names. Henzada (921) now has the largest number of names on the registers. In Pegu there are 796. It is perhaps needless to reiterate that it is better to exercise an effective supervision over a small number of dangerous criminals than an extensive but wholly superficial control over thousands. Of the total number of 9,388, 7,000 were under surveillance, 1,672 were in jail and 716 had been lost sight of.

I find that many of the reports do not mention whether any attention was paid to the surveillance question by Gazetted Officers, but it is clear that this was done in many of the most important districts. The Deputy Inspector-General, Eastern Range, reports that many Deputy Commissioners in his Range have arranged that the movements of surveillance criminals are to be reported to the police by Village Headmen and that good results have already been obtained.

The number of criminals against whom action was taken under section 565, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 444. In Tharrawaddy the Superintendent found that the names of criminals against whom orders had been passed under section 565, Code of Criminal Procedure, had not been entered in the Surveillance Register. It is possible that the order contained in paragraph 648 of the Police Manual has been overlooked in other districts. Incidentally it was shown that the Tharrawaddy Police were not taking action under section 176, Indian Penal Code, against convicts ordered but failing to notify their changes of residence to the police.

26. Several districts having reported that their returns in the past year were incorrect the total number of men at large at the end of 1915 should have been 5,146 instead of 5,274. The number of proclaimed and absconding offenders during the year was 1,866. Five hundred and ninety-eight persons who had been proclaimed prior to 1916 were arrested during the year and 832 persons advertised during the year under report were also arrested. A total number of 1,037 names were cancelled owing to death or other causes, leaving 4,545 absconders at large at the end of the year.

The number of names outstanding has been largely reduced in the last five years as the following table will show :—

Year.	Number of absconders at end of the year.	Year.	Number of absconders at end of the year.
1912	6,952	1915	5,146
1913	5,919	1916	4,545
1914	5,448		

Bassein again heads the list with the largest number of arrests, both of men advertised before 1916 and during 1916, the figures being 81 and 135 respectively. Hanthawaddy arrested 65 and 86, Henzada 55 and 45, Myaungmya 50 and 25, Pyapōn 35 and 59. In Amherst the total number of arrests was only 21 while in Tavoy and Mergui it was 6 each. In a district like Tavoy where there is such a large floating population there must be many absconders who up to the present have passed unnoticed. The success in Bassein is attributed to liberal rewards and better work on the part of beat constables.

In Myaungmya 299 names of men advertised in previous years were cancelled and the number of absconders outstanding to the account of this district has been reduced from 713 in 1915 to 382 at the end of 1916. Tharrawaddy still has the largest number (439) on its books. The Superintendent is going through magisterial proceedings with a view to cancelling the names of those against whom there is insufficient evidence.

A specially notable arrest was that of the notorious outlaw, Nga Myin *alias* U Pon Nya by the Minbu Police. This man dressed as a *pōngyi* led an attack on the Sedaw Outpost in the Shwebo District as far back as 1907. There was a reward of Rs. 1,000 on his head. The arrest was made by Sub-Inspector Maung Maung of Legaing Police-station, Minbu District, on information given by head-men of Pakōkku District. The reports show that more attention is being paid to the rounding up of absconders which is of such great importance to the peaceful administration of the Province.

Mr. M. J. Chisholm was Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways Criminal Investigation Department and Criminal Investigation throughout the year. Mr. F. J. S. Whiting was his Personal Assistant and Mr. C. N. James was Additional Personal Assistant. From the beginning of May the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was increased by one Deputy Superintendent and decreased by one Inspector of Police.

The present strength of the Criminal Investigation Department is—

- 1 Deputy Inspector-General.
- 2 District Superintendents of Police.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- 16 Inspectors of Police.
- 14 Sub-Inspectors of Police.

34 as against a total of 18 on 1st August 1914.

The most important case dealt with during the year was the Mandalay Conspiracy Trial which began on the 6th of March 1916 and was not completed until the 8th June 1916. The result of the case was entirely successful. As soon as the Conspiracy Trial was concluded arrangements were made for the visit of the Viceroy in December which was carried through without mishap.

Apart from the Conspiracy Case 9 cases were investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department, of which 3 were convicted, 2 were acquitted, 2 were struck off as false, 1 was undetected and 1 was pending trial.

The following were among the most important cases dealt with :—

The Incendiary Fires at the Yenangyaung Oil-fields.—At frequent intervals during 1915 and 1916 a series of fires at oil pumping stations or rigs in the Yenangyaung Oil-fields had taken place. In September 1916 Mr. Whiting was deputed to Yenangyaung to investigate their origin and after an enquiry lasting for 18 days, the District Magistrate, Magwe, passed an order under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Petroleum) Rules excluding one of the leading Indians on the oil-fields, from the Oil-fields area for a period of five years. The Burma Oil Company also dismissed a large number of their durwans. Sanction has since been obtained to entertain a Special Police Force for duty in the oil-producing area and an improvement in local conditions may be expected.

The Shwebo District Bomb Case.—Shortly before the visit of the Viceroy a Burman villager found a tin containing four bombs and some 13 shot gun cartridges in a pagoda in the Shwebo District. In view of the approaching visit of the Viceroy it was thought that the find might be of some political importance, but this does not appear to have been the case. The ownership of the bomb was never established.

Mr. James was in charge of the Political branch from 15th April 1916. Political work during the year was heavy in connection with cases under the Foreigners Ordinance, the Mandalay Conspiracy Case, Postal and Telegraph censoring and many other enquiries of a political nature.

27. The number of prisoners with previous convictions identified by the Police before sentence was 4,739. Of these 1,535 had had three or more previous convictions. Four were identified by the Jail after conviction. The Jail report gives slightly different figures due probably to identification of prisoners who did not pass through the hands of the Police. The number of slips received and accepted for record in the Bureau during the year was 17,089 as compared with 14,818 in the previous year. The total number of slips now on record is 162,124. There was a small increase in the number of slips rejected owing to faulty impressions or lack of information—the number being 2,384 as against 2,215 in 1915. The heavy criminal districts, such as Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya, Ma-ubin and Insein, seem to have bestowed more care on the preparation of slips before sending them to the Bureau than the districts where crime is light. Thus the percentage of rejections was highest in the Salween, Southern Shan States, Arakan Hill Tracts and Myitkyina Districts, all of which had 25 per cent. or more of their slips rejected. In districts such as these there can be no reason for bad results other than lack of supervision.

Six Inspectors, 51 Sub-Inspectors and one Head Constable underwent a course of instruction in elementary Finger Print work. This is an increase over last year's figure, but there are still many men who have not yet been trained.

Seven thousand, seven hundred and sixty-four slips were received for search during the year and 2,025 were traced with previous convictions. Fifty-five of these men were surveillance criminals and 44 were absconders. In connection with these 2,025 traced search slips information that the men had been arrested was sent in 1,415 cases to the Superintendent of Police of the district to which the individuals originally belonged. In the majority of cases in which the men traced were found to be surveillance criminals, the finger print slips of the men had not been flagged as they would have been if the District Superintendents of Police concerned had known and notified the Bureau of the men's absence from their districts. A somewhat striking commentary on the meaning of "under surveillance."

The finger print slips of 1,110 recruits and 285 railway employees were received. Of the Police recruits, 27 were traced and found to be undesirables while one of the railway employees was traced and found to have five previous convictions.

During the year under report a new system of classification was introduced on the recommendation of the Director of Criminal Intelligence, Simla. The actual introduction of this system entailed a large increase of work and 16,474 slips were converted and dealt with under the new system. A new method of indexing followed the new classification and this has been found far superior to the older method. In spite of the extra work involved, the work of the Bureau has been kept up to date and Inspector Maung Ba Thin and his staff of experts have worked successfully and are deserving of much credit.

Expert evidence was given in 177 cases, of which 121 were criminal and 56 were civil cases. In 6 cases evidence was given on commission. The written opinions given amounted to 202 cases, the majority of which were criminal. Expert fees aggregating Rs. 669-1-0 were received and credited to Government during the year.

28. The number of beats at the end of 1916 was 1,571. The average number of villages to a beat was 28 and the average number of square miles remained at 124. The impression obtained from reading the reports is that the work of beat patrol constables is improving. The general opinion of superior police-officers is that for the nature of the work he is called upon to perform the beat constable is greatly underpaid. The system is an excellent one and in many instances during the year extremely good work was done by individual patrols. In Bassein the Superintendent reports that there was much improvement in the supervision by senior officers. The difficulty lies in the apathy of station officers who do not take the trouble to extract the information which beat constables have collected and make proper use of it.

The Superintendent, Henzada, says that he finds after personal enquiry that the work of beat constables is improving and that they do not make as many false entries in their note-books as formerly. The Superintendents of Ma-ubin and Pyapôn both remark that the patrols are good at arresting absconders but are less successful in collecting information. There was one very bad case where it was shown that beat constables signally failed to keep their eyes and ears open and collect information. On the borders of the Myaungmya and Pyapôn Districts a man was murdered and his corpse was seen floating in a derelict sampan on the river for five or six days. The murder took place in November 1915, but the case did not come to the notice of the police until the middle of April 1916. In the interval beat patrol constables had visited the area regularly and no less than 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police of the Pyapôn District had visited the village and even slept there without hearing of the murder. The Superintendent, Shwebo, remarks that much of the credit for good work done by beat constables is usurped by station officers. This is a matter with which the Superintendent should deal firmly. In Magwe, Minbu and Thayetmyo armed mounted patrols were employed and were very successful.

The motor boat patrols in Myaungmya have fully justified their existence. The difficulties with regard to serangs and drivers have been overcome. A mechanic is now stationed at Myaungmya to carry out all repairs which do not necessitate dry-docking. The patrols arrested 30 absconders from other districts and 20 from Myaungmya as against 14 and 23 during 1915. This includes absconders who have been gazetted and those who have not. Twelve cases of theft, six cases of house-breaking and one case of robbery were brought to light by these patrols. There is no doubt that the motor boats are invaluable in arresting absconders, the surveillance of criminals and the reporting and more especially the prevention of crime; and it is to be hoped that, at the conclusion of the war, it will be found possible to provide more boats of this description for the remaining districts in the delta.

29. The principle that, to achieve any lasting success in the detection and prevention of crime, it is necessary to secure the good will of the headmen and villagers is now generally accepted. The difficulty however is to put the principle into effect. It is clear from some of the reports that it is considered the duty of the police to report on the upkeep of fences, *kins*, etc. If this is so and headmen are then found fault with or punished, it is hard to see how it can be expected that he and his villagers and the police will all remain on good terms. I recognize the fact that Deputy Commissioners want information on these points and that Township Officers and gazetted officers cannot reach every village. But to encourage beat constables to make such reports is equivalent to giving them power and authority over headmen and appears to me most objectionable. The personality of the Superintendent and his Senior Officers including Sub-Inspectors of Police is one of the most important factors in dealings between the police and the people. The Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, who has been for some time on special duty investigating the causes of the abnormal crime of the district and has spent many days in the interior, reports that the relations between the police and the public are greatly improved and that the headmen and *gaungs* are being reorganised in a manner which should be of great assistance to the police in the future.

In the Arakan Division the headmen are said to be very apathetic and of little assistance. The Superintendent, Insein, is again full of the praises of headmen, 94 of whom received rewards during the year. Two hundred and twenty-seven villagers were also rewarded. In Prome 163 headmen were rewarded. The headmen in Pyapōn are said to be of great assistance, but the Superintendent goes on to say :—

Although the headmen are good the village system cannot be said to be in working order in this district. A class of large land owners has been allowed to spring up with the result that there are large numbers of Burman coolies without ties of any kind in the village.

At the Conference held in October the subject of village headmen and villagers was much discussed and it was agreed that the emoluments of a village headman ought not to be less than Rs. 180 per annum as under the present system the duties of the headmen are so multifarious that a good class of men is not easily found. The Local Government is considering the whole question and the views of police-officers have been put forward.

The Commissioner, Irrawaddy, who is greatly interested in this question, writes as follows :—

Relations are reported to be generally cordial. If this means that there have been no open quarrels, it is true. But it does not mean that the average village headman likes the subordinate police. They would as a class willingly do yet more work to see less of them. Police and village headmen accuse each other of running gambling and to some extent this may be a case of the pot and the kettle, but such recriminations are possible owing to the divided responsibilities. Village headmen undoubtedly do an amazing lot of police work and a District Superintendent of Police, like Mr. Roberts states that without them the police simply could not get on. Improvement lies in further developing the village administration and in scrapping such parts of the police as are more ornamental than useful. Certain village headmen make a very good thing out of police work and rewards. Others stand off and do no more than they need. Others are natural ruffians with the added power the headmanship gives. As a whole they are fair and might by development be excellent. The quiet assumption of responsibility for police action in respect of nearly all crime while section 7 of the Village Act only requires such action in a very few cases is an amazing tribute to what the village system is capable of. We should now proceed to admit the facts and to re-organize and expand that system and give up the effort to enforce the peace by the far more expensive way of increasing the lower ranks of the stipendiary police. That effort is, in my opinion, even if rates of pay be raised, doomed to failure.

Several other officers have made similar remarks proposing to abolish or reduce the lower ranks of the police and transfer their duties to village headmen. But although it may be possible to reduce the number of the police when all village headmen and villagers have been trained to do their duty in the manner expected of them by these officers, in the meantime the existing police must remain. Even in the divisions or districts from which the above remarks have issued I have not found officers willing to reduce the police-force. On the contrary extra police-stations have been asked for here and there.

Again, a demand is frequently made that only skilled detective officers should be retained, the lower ranks being abolished. It has never been explained however who in this event would provide escorts for prisoners and treasure, guards in lockups and patrols in towns. The number of constables allowed to any police-station is rarely in excess of the numbers required to perform the above duties.

30. During the year 39 persons escaped from police custody. Of this number, 26 escaped from Civil Police escorts and 13 from Military Police custody. Twenty-eight of the escaped prisoners were recaptured.

An escape from the Subsidiary Jail occurred in Pegu. A carpenter who had been engaged on some work in the jail apparently left a small file behind and one of the prisoners seizing this opportunity filed one of the iron bars in the latrine and then bent it sufficiently to allow of a man passing through. He and another prisoner then got out of the cage, proceeded to the gate and climbed over it and made good their escape. Both men were re-arrested. Two military sepoys who were sent up for trial were acquitted.

In the Minbu District an escort consisting of 2 constables and a prisoner had to ford the Man River. While swimming across the constable, who had the leading chain, was forced to drop it in order to save the life of his comrade who was drowning and the prisoner taking advantage of this made good his escape. He subsequently surrendered.

Four escapes occurred in the Amherst District, the most important of which was that of the notorious outlaw Nga Tun U who had been arrested by a village headman. The police failed to shackle him and he escaped from a latrine by slipping his handcuffs. The man was killed during the present year.

In Myingyan where 4 escapes occurred a prisoner succeeded in getting away from two constables while he was handcuffed. The same man when recaptured some five days later managed to get away from a Sub-Inspector of Police, a constable and a villager. He was tied up with a rope at the time and left in the hands of the constable. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the Sub-Inspector of Police was reduced a grade. The punishment appears to be very inadequate. In the Katha District a prisoner jumped out of a train and was not recaptured. In Myitkyina there were 4 escapes.

Taken as a whole however the number of escapes is surprisingly few. It must be remembered that in many places in Upper Burma the Civil Police are now carrying on guard and escort duties which were formerly carried out by the Military Police, and it is a matter for congratulation that the number of escapes is only 39, out of 56,412 persons dealt with by the police.

31. The additional police forces imposed for a period of five years in the following districts, *viz.* :—

Additional Police.

	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.
Tharrawaddy ...	2	33	42	126	203
Pegu ...	2	27	33	143	205
Prome ...	...	18	18	63	99
Hanthawaddy ...	...	12	55	119	186

were maintained throughout the year and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,46,167. In Tharrawaddy a redistribution of the additional police-stations and outposts was carried out as it was found that some were not situated to the best advantage. In Pegu the District Superintendent of Police remarks that the Burman has no objection to paying increased taxes for police so long as he does not have to serve himself and he suggests that those tracts in which additional police have been quartered should be called on to provide the actual personnel of the force.

The District Superintendent of Police, Hanthawaddy, reports that the buildings for the additional police at Syriam have been completed and that the employment of the 2 existing motor boats has greatly increased the efficiency of the police. Sanction for 2 more motor boats for patrolling the Panhlaing and Kyauktan creeks and Twante Canal was received at the close of the year, and when these are ready it is hoped that with the combined efforts of the motor boats and sampan patrols much good work will be done in the prevention and detection of crime in the creeks and waterways of this district.

The period sanctioned for the additional police-forces for the Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts will expire in the second half of this year and the question whether they should be absorbed into the regular strength of the district force or be retained as additional forces and paid for by the inhabitants will have to be decided. The additional police establishments in the Sagaing and Shwebo Districts were disbanded early in the year.

Statements
D. & E.

32. No alterations were made in the strength of the Railway Police, the cost of which however decreased by Rs. 5,320. This was due to the fact that in 1915 a large sum was paid to the Burma Railways Company on account of arrears of rent and the charge did not recur in 1916.

The discipline of the force was good. Although the number of dismissals and removals rose from 4 to 13, the number of departmental punishments decreased by 16. The Superintendent, Railway Police, reports that the greatest trouble he has to contend with is the conduct of men on train patrol who are sometimes too ready to interfere with work which does not concern them.

Eleven officers and 30 men were rewarded. The number is rather low considering that the force is 433 strong, but the Railway Police have not the same opportunities as the District Police for earning rewards.

Thirty-seven recruits attended the Depot and of this number 34 passed out, 9 obtaining first Class Certificates. Eighty-five men attended the Depot for recurrent training and thirty-eight men qualified for the St. John's Ambulance Society's Certificates and Badges.

With the exception of 1 Inspector of Police and 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police, all officers fired the annual revolver course.

The Railway Police are on the whole well housed, although 56 officers and men are not provided with quarters.

Twelve police-stations and 4 outposts were not inspected by the Superintendent. This was due to the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy which necessitated much travelling by the Superintendent and left him no time for inspection. The Superintendent spent 233 days on tour during the year.

Crime.—Excluding cases refused investigation, "False," "Mistaken," "Compounded" cases and cases in which the accused died, etc., 1,213 true cases were finally dealt with, a decrease of 168. Of these, 732 were convicted, 62 were acquitted or discharged and 419 remained undetected.

One thousand four hundred and sixty-five persons were finally dealt with, of whom 975 or 67 per cent. were convicted.

There was a slight increase in Class II under the "Hurt" Sections and in Class V there was an increase of 23 cases mainly under thefts. In Class VI there was a decrease of 236 cases.

There were 14 cases of attempting to derail trains. Ten of these cases remained undetected and 4 were acquitted or discharged. In a number of these cases dog-spikes were inserted between the rail-joints and in the trial of one case in which the accused had been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate and further evidence was recorded by order of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, the railway officials said that a train could not possibly be derailed from this cause. It is questionable therefore if such cases fall under section 126 of the Railway Act, but it has been decided that they shall be taken up and dealt with as attempts to derail and the Superintendent will personally decide in each case whether it should be treated as a serious offence or as a case of mischief. The Railway Authorities have been asked to remove spare sleepers and rails to places where they can be safely stored. It is only too easy for any one to place an old sleeper across the line out of sheer mischief.

In house-breaking and ordinary theft property to the value of Rs. 31,195 was stolen and Rs. 4,974 or 16 per cent. was recovered.

Only 29 per cent. of the ordinary theft cases dealt with were convicted, but a large number of cases are almost impossible to detect from the outset. Detection in cases of theft from goods-waggons is hopeless unless the thief is caught in the act as the kind of goods usually stolen cannot be identified.

Seventy-nine cases were dealt with under the Excise Act. Seventy cases were sent for trial, of which 94 per cent. were convicted. Sixty-six true cases were dealt with under the Opium Act, of which 90 per cent. ended in conviction. Six thousand four hundred and eighty-one tolas of opium, 2,675 grains of morphia, 19,206 grains of cocaine and 12,718 tolas of *ganja* were seized during the year.

Fifteen true cases were dealt with under the Arms Act, of which 14 ended in conviction. In one of these cases a revolver was seized at Pegu Railway Station by the Pegu District Police.

Violent Crime.—There was 1 case of murder, 1 of attempted murder, 3 dacoities, 6 robberies and 1 case of house-breaking. Of these, 3 robberies and the attempted murder were convicted.

Surveillance.—There were 418 men being watched at the end of the year, but the Superintendent is not satisfied that sufficient attention is being paid to this important matter. The Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation remarks that he has now explained to the Superintendent what further steps should be taken and it is to be hoped that an improvement will be effected.

Proclaimed and Absconding Offenders.—Eighty-seven persons were at large at the end of 1915. Sixteen more were advertised during the year under report, making a total of 103 persons. Of these, 10 were arrested and 43 names were cancelled by the Superintendent leaving 50 persons still to be accounted for.

Sixteen village headmen, 19 villagers and 10 railway employees were rewarded during the year.

Mr. H. S. Hill held charge of the force from the beginning of the year till 18th August when he retired from Government service and was relieved by Mr. Hardie who held charge for the remainder of the year.

33. Messrs. M. J. Chisholm and A. D. Kiernander, Deputy Inspectors-General, held charge respectively of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Western Range throughout the year. Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Deputy

Inspector-General of Police, held charge of the Eastern Range except for the period he was on privilege leave when he was relieved by Mr. W. W. Forbes, District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Forbes, on relief by Mr. Prendergast, was placed on special duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Burma and also in connection with the scheme for the re-organization of District Police establishments. He remained on this duty up to the close of the year.

I regret to record the death of Mr. W. E. Boyd, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, on the 16th December 1916, and of Maung Man, Inspector of Police, 4th grade, on the 10th June 1916.

The following officers retired from the service during the year:—

- (1) Mr. K. C. Macdonald; (2) Mr. H. S. Hill; (3) Mr. G. B. Savi;
(4), Mr. P. E. Cantwell; (5) Maung Ni, A.T.M.

It cannot be said that the year's working shows very successful results either in the prevention or detection of crime. The causes—inexperienced investigating staff and an ill-paid and discontented rank and file—have been continually mentioned and discussed. After four years' experience as Inspector-General of Police I say that the wonder to me is not that the results are so bad but that the results are so good as they are. There is nothing in the world easier than to give a policeman a bad name. It is a common practice, not often enough discouraged by those in authority, to throw doubt on every action of and statement made by subordinate police-officers and men. More especially during the trial of cases, without due cause complaints of pressure and illegalities are made and often falsely sworn to, but it is rarely that a Magistrate makes any inquiry with a view to taking action against the perjurer. Than this nothing can be more discouraging. An unintentional slip or misstatement is always put down to a corrupt motive while, on the other hand, sufficient credit is not always given for good work. Allowing that there are in the force certain men who are not an ornament to it, there remains the fact that as a whole all ranks have worked honestly, loyally and extremely hard throughout the year.

The District Magistrate, Yamèthin, writes:—

... their retention (the police) depends very largely on the amount of self-esteem they can obtain from their services. It is I venture to think up to senior officers and especially District Magistrates to increase this in many ways, e.g., by considerate treatment and by seeing his subordinates treat all policemen considerately. I doubt the existence of outside unpopularity. Propose to abolish a police-station anywhere and I think it will be strongly opposed by the people of the vicinity.

The Commissioner of Mandalay Division says:—

It is again impossible to comment on the year's police work without acknowledging the fine response which members of the force and especially the upper ranks of it have made to the extra calls made on them by the special conditions of the times. In Mandalay particularly, but in every district also, a very heavy burden has been imposed on the police by the war, and the burden has been cheerfully and efficiently shouldered. That the third year of the war should find us able to record nothing worse than an increase in the volume of unorganized cognizable crime is in itself a very high compliment to those directly responsible for the police administration of the Division.

I desire again to bring to the notice of Government the good work done throughout the year by my Personal Assistant Mr. C. M. Macloskey. Mr. Whiting, who has been Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation since 12th October 1914, also deserves special mention.

I select the following officers amongst those mentioned by Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police for special notice on account of good work done during the year :—

District Superintendents of Police.—Messrs. P. F. Sherman, J. L. Ommanney, P. M. Burke, C. A. Reynell, M. S. Merrikin, R. C. E. Underwood, W. H. A. Webster, P. H. Mears, A. P. Warburton, G. Waterworth and Maung Tun Min, T.D.M.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.—Messrs. F. Newton, R. G. Sims and H. J. Todd.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.—Mr. A. Catchick, Maung Po Saung, T.D.M., Maung Thaing, Maung Shwe Hla Pru, Maung Hla Paw Thu, Maung Kin, Mehta Ramji Mal, *Rai Sahib*, Sita Ram and Mr. J. A. Vardon.

Inspectors of Police.—Mr. M. Hayman, Mr. C. B. Smith, Maung Kyaung Ba, T.D.M., Maung Pe (3), Mr. A. W. Barretto, Maung Ba Thin (1), Maung San Ko, K.S.M., T.D.M., Maung Po Taw, Maung Tun Min (2), Maung San Tun, Maung Tun Hla U and Maung San Thin.

MILITARY POLICE.

Statement
D.(1).

34. On 31st December 1916, the actual strength was 16,693 Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men or 272 above sanctioned strength as against 16,070 last year.

The caste composition of the battalions has this year as in 1915 fluctuated considerably. There are now 18 classes in the force, some of which have important sub-classes, *e.g.*, Brahmans which have Gaur Brahmans, Bhumihars, Punjabi and United Provinces Jats ordinary which have Ahirs and Gujars.

The indigenous class companies are Burmans (1), Shans ($\frac{1}{2}$), Karens (6), Kachins (7) and Chins (1).

The important addition to the number of our classes this year was that of Burmans. A proposal to enlist a company of Burmans was sanctioned by the Local Government and Major F. C. Owens, Burma Commission, was selected to raise and command it. There was no difficulty in raising and maintaining it, thanks to the co-operation of Commissioners and influential Burmans, and the energy of Major Owens and his Assistant, Maung Po Than, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Large batches of volunteers were sent to the front and unsparing efforts made not only to fill up vacancies thus caused but to keep in hand 1,500 extra so as to keep volunteering going without rendering the force incapable of carrying out its normal and abnormal duties. The ordinary wastage of the force is some 1,500. This year 835 men were lost to the force. Discharges are not being permitted on account of the war except in special cases.

The restrictions placed in 1914 on our recruiting Sikhs, Punjabi Mahomedans, Dogras and Jats again proved a cause of trouble.

Accordingly as the Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans left for the front we had to raise new companies of other classes principally hill men, *e.g.*, Gurkhas, Garhwalis, Kumaonies and indigenous races.

The Army could not take with our companies of volunteers more than a third of the staff of Indian officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to a military police company and this left us with two-thirds of each company's staff on our hands. Some were employed with the Recruits Battalion, Meiktila, and some placed in the new companies, but despite this alleviation there was a surplus and as more volunteers go the surplus will increase. The companies of these classes left to us cannot justly be penalized by the absorption of this surplus. It would be unfair to thus punish the classes who volunteered so freely and did so well in the war.

To maintain peace and put down raiding and unrest a post of 40 Military Police of the Chindwin Battalion was sanctioned for Kanti in the Kanti State from 1st November 1916 to the end of the open season.

The temporary increase of 13 men in Mandalay Battalion was abolished from 28th April 1916.

35. The annual frontier meeting between British and Chinese officials was held at Nawngma close to Namkham, Bhamo District, and as usual the Military Police of the Bhamo and Northern Shan States Battalions provided escorts to their respective officers, the strength of the combined escorts being 130 Infantry and Mounted Infantry with two guns and the Bhamo drums and pipes. The Signal Service of the Bhamo and Northern Shan States Battalions was efficient and useful and the Military Police arrangements generally were commended by Messrs. Thornton, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Lewisohn, I.C.S.

36. There was but one frontier rising during the year. This was at Monghsu a Shan State lying near the Salween equidistant from Lashio, the Headquarters of the Northern Shan States Battalion and Loilem Military Police post, Southern Shan States Battalion. There was a serious disturbance threatened and when word of it came a military police column from each battalion made a rapid forced march of 100 miles in six

days from Lashio and Loilem respectively under Captain Massy (Northern Shan States Battalion) and Lieutenant Arnott (Southern Shan States Battalion) and by their prompt appearance and the smart handling of the situation by the Civil Officers (Messrs. Gahan and Gaudoin) suppressed the emeute with no casualties, a typical case of smart Military Police and political frontier work which called forth praise from more than one quarter.

In April, threatened trouble in Kokang, a state beyond the Salween, called out a strong military police column of the Northern Shan States Battalion under Captain J. E. Power, Battalion Commandant. Its speedy appearance had the usual soothing effect on the situation. The signalling line kept pace with the column though it meant the posting of stations on mountains by parties of signallers who only knew the general direction of Tawnio. Despite the difficulties of laying out a line hitherto unworked by these signallers Captain Power's first message from Tawnio was on its way to Lashio within a few minutes of his arrival. A reinforcement of 50 rifles moved up from Mandalay Battalion and 75 Mounted Infantry were held in readiness.

At the opening of the cold season, November 1916, the same battalion sent out a column under Captain Clive to patrol the border from Tawnio to Hpawngseng.

In the Pakòkku Hill Tracts due west of Kanpetlet some Chin caterans broke the peace by a murder but fled into unadministered territory where it was not worth while to follow them as it would have involved extensive operations to ensure success. Kanpetlet was however reinforced by the Chindwin Battalion and columns from Haka under Captain Mackrell, from Kanpetlet under Captain Barker and from Paletwa under Mr. Thom marched to and along the border.

Bhamo, Myitkyina and Putao Districts gave no cause for anxiety and Thama Outpost, Myitkyina District, was given up.

Off the frontier Yenangyaung appeared to be about to provide trouble and it was necessary to reinforce the Military Police Post at the oil-fields.

The Siamese border line passes were as carefully picketed as in 1915 and the same number of men, *viz.*, 128 Mounted and 484 Infantry, were on this duty.

The usual demand for Military Police patrols for Lower Burma districts had to be refused.

The needs of Rangoon Town again demanded reinforcements which were provided.

Owing to a strike amongst Chinese coolies, Major L. E. L. Burne, Adjutant, Toungeo Battalion, with 53 Indian officers and men were sent to Tavoy.

37. The total cost of the force amounted to Rs. 61,60,748 in 1916 as against Rs. 59,88,204 in 1915. The increase of

Cost.

Statement D.(1).

Rs. 1,72,544 is due to the formation of the Meiktila Battalion during the year under review and the inclusion of the expenditure of that battalion in the total cost of Rs. 61,60,748 shown above. The expenditure in connection with the Meiktila Battalion is debitable to the Military budget.

In addition to the above there has been a further expenditure of Rs. 3,36,209 under the head "25.—Political" during the year as per statement attached.

38. Volunteers were plentiful throughout the year. Between June and September more than 2,000 were despatched.

Active Service Overseas.

The Indian ranks of the Military Police have always been anxious that they should be sent under their own British officers as separate units to the front, but the objections against this being considered insuperable were explained and men continue to be divided up amongst various Indian regiments at the front.

It is not unnatural for men of one corps to be chary of coming as total strangers into another corps in a war. Some regiments have treated our men exceedingly well, and given promotion to them freely; others, well, have not. In some Indian corps our men have not been fortunate. Here is an instance. In one very distinguished regiment our men numbered 394 and formed 35 per cent. of the whole. The regiment named 27 Military Police Indian officers and men for distinguished conduct in two actions and yet not a single one was even mentioned in despatches, all the honours going to the regiment.

A Commanding Officer of a regiment which saw hard fighting writes :—

"From my experience both with the . . . and with this battalion the Burma Military Policemen have done splendidly. I knew the . . . thought very highly of them and were extremely sorry to lose them when they were transferred in Egypt."

Another Officer Commanding writes :—

"I would like to take this opportunity of saying how well the men of the Burma Military Police attached to this battalion have done, both in this country and France. As regards promotion, etc., they are treated exactly the same as the men of the battalion and throughout this war have been a credit to themselves and the battalion."

We have pretty well worked through the available Sikhs, Punjabi Mahomedans, Jats and Dogras, *i.e.*, of fighting fitness in age and health; and as we have had no recruits of these classes allowed us since 1914, we cannot hope to supply many more.

Gurkhas, Garhwalis and Kumaonies are still numerous and are impatiently waiting to go. Gaur Brahmins have volunteered freely.

The Kumaonies, of whom we had one company before the war and who, under that name and as a class, were not enlisted in the army, have shown themselves the equal of any in keenness to see fighting and have gone to the front to join the Dogras.

The Kachins attached to the 2-10th Gurkha Rifles have volunteered for service. The language difficulty is a serious one with them as with other races of Burma.

The departure on field service of the Burma Company, Q.V.O. Sappers and Miners from Mandalay, has no doubt given the other races of Burma a lead and an example which will have far-reaching effects. Many of the new Military Police Burman company wished to go with it.

The Karens were not backward in volunteering and 20 Karens from the Toungoo Battalion went off with the Sappers and Miners. More are keen to go.

The Chins of the Chin Hills Battalion also volunteered eagerly and would doubtless fight well.

The number of Military Police volunteers sent to the war during the year was 2,641, *viz.*, 2,310 Infantry, 30 signallers, 301 Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry in a unit under a Commanding Officer detailed from the Burma Military Police. This brings the total number of volunteers despatched since war began up till 31st December 1916 up to 5,214 or about 30 per cent. of the sanctioned strength. As the year closed more large contingents were preparing to leave which will bring the number of volunteers to over 7,000. The reported casualties since the war began amount to killed 137, died of wounds 34, died of disease 68, died of accidents 2, missing 36 (only 3 this year), and wounded 451; total 728.

The fund for the entertainment of detachments going to war and of men returning still does useful work. A very handsome contribution of Rs. 500 to it was made by the children of the Burma Railways. The men of the Burma Military Police subscribe freely. The response otherwise from the general public is not encouraging.

The honours gained during 1916 at the war that have so far been reported to us are Sepoys Budhiman Thapa of Chin Hills Battalion, Kala Singh of Reserve Battalion, and Sepoy Saif Ali of Chindwin Battalion, the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd class; Subadar Bhagbir Yakha of the Myitkyina Battalion, the Order of British India, 2nd class for distinguished service in the field; Subadar Ahmed Khan of the Bhamo Battalion, Subadar Harkabir Limbu of the Northern Shan States Battalion and Sepoy Mait Raj Rai of the Putao Battalion, the Indian Distinguished Service Medal; and Sepoy Abdul Razak of the Shwebo Battalion "mentioned in despatches."

The Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Unit which left India in January 1917 is described in paragraph 43.

Table C.

39. The general health of the force during the year was rather better than in 1915. Plague was prevalent in some districts, *viz.*, Magwe, Mōnywa, Maymyo, Mandalay, Sagaing, Toungoo and Henzada, and there were 6 deaths from it, 1 at Magwe, 1 at Maymyo, 1 at Sagaing and 3 at Henzada.

Following the example set by Mandalay in 1915 all the men at headquarters of Mōnywa and Magwe and 14 men of the Mandalay Battalion were inoculated.

The number of casualties from all causes amounted to 563 against 795 last year. In this figure are included 1 man drowned, 1 man killed by a tiger, 1 man accidentally killed by a train, and 2 men committed suicide.

The number of men who were sent on sick leave amounted to 706 and the admissions to hospital were 16,659 against 947 and 17,603 respectively last year.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of men sent on sick leave and in admissions into hospital in the force, but the admissions at Mandalay and in the Chin Hills and Arakan Hill Tracts battalions were higher than in the year previous being 2,856, 515 and 151.

The decrease under admission to hospitals in the Chindwin, Myitkyina, Northern Shan States, Shwebo, Rangoon and Salween Battalions is noticeable, the admissions being 1,426, 2,765, 364, 632, 2,014 and 141 against 1,686, 3,134, 798, 834, 2,483 and 191 respectively in the past year.

The health of the Putao Battalion has somewhat improved, the number of admissions being 1,720 against 1,881 last year.

The improvement in the health of the force as a whole may be attributed partly to the opening of three months' war furlough during the year and partly to all recruits being posted and trained in the Recruits Battalion at Meiktila instead of being distributed to different battalions.

No doubt the chief cause of ill-health in our men, where ill-health exists, is exposure to the sun and malarial infection from mosquito bite, exposure to chills, and to chances of infection in crowded courts, boats and trains, bad and often doubtful food when travelling. From these risks it is quite impossible to protect them.

Kyaukpyu retains its pride of place as the most dreaded and best hated outpost and not without cause.

The men have quinine regularly administered to them when at Military Police Headquarters, or outposts in certain battalions are given free extra warm clothing, have medicine boxes for taking on journeys, and are obliged to sleep inside mosquito nets, but as I have pointed out nothing can adequately protect our men and the best we can do is to improve barrack accommodation at outposts and get the men themselves to watch their health and avoid doing such silly acts as absenting themselves from quinine parade, sleeping without curtains, sitting about in wet clothes, etc.

Inoculation against plague and cholera is now not objected to. All volunteers know they have to undergo it and no evil effects have been seen.

Blackwater fever still keeps appearing. Katha reported one case; Konglu in Putao one, Myitkyina six.

With regard to the Arakan Hill Tracts, Mr. Thom, who pays most careful attention to the health of the Arakan Hill Tracts Battalion, says "The health of the battalion has not been as good as it might have been. It is impossible to attribute any reason for this decline. One year may be a very healthy one whilst the next may be the reverse. No pains have been spared to improve the health of the men, but the writer is strongly of opinion that Gurkhas should not be allowed to serve on permanently in the Arakan Hill Tracts without a change to some other battalions as there can be no doubt that the health of all the men here, except the very hardiest and those who are more or less immune, suffers from the evil effects of the climate in many ways and they deteriorate in physique and vigour. The climate is trying at all times owing to the extreme heat and cold and to the dense fogs which prevail from November to the end of March till a late hour in the morning. All children born in the Arakan Hill Tracts of pure Gurkha parents deteriorate rapidly from the effects of spleen and malaria."

Mr. Thom also says "There is a suspicion that the cases of blackwater fever which have occurred here are due to excessive doses of quinine on an empty stomach given to men already suffering from fever by non-commissioned officers in charge of posts. The medical officer has been asked to remedy this if

possible and see that the men are given quinine after food in small doses, three grains a day, and not in large doses. Post Commanders have also been instructed not to overdose with quinine men run down with malaria."

By the courtesy of Mr. Nuding of Messrs. Foucar & Co. a small pamphlet on blackwater with precautions, etc., indicated, written by one of our Military Police Medical Officers, Dr. Lawrence Fink, has been distributed amongst battalions.

40. Financial stringency has hit the Burma Military Police very hard and in the year under review the only major work sanctioned was the Military Police section of the Mawleik

Accommodation. Building Scheme on which the balance of Rs. 12,200 of the estimate for Rs. 49,215 was spent.

A recent Public Works Department Circular has announced that in future Military Police buildings at the headquarters of districts will be semi-permanent and at other stations either semi-permanent or temporary in type.

The erection of temporary buildings is not one to be encouraged as cheap kutchas buildings have a very short life in Burma and eat up large sums annually in petty repairs.

A very expensive item is the rebuilding every two or three years of temporary outposts on the frontier. The thatch roof junglewood posts and rafters and mat floors hardly last two seasons. It is economy to provide at the outset corrugated iron roofs; brick pilasters to support the posts; and plank floors. But the necessarily meagre allotments of the present day do not permit of our practising this economy.

Important and urgent major works to the value of Rs. 1,45,234 have been administratively sanctioned and are awaiting funds.

At Fort White a number of unwanted buildings were dismantled. At Mindon, Thayetmyo District, the Civil Police having permanently relieved the Military Police have taken over the Military Police buildings.

A preliminary estimate for new lines at Insein for the Rangoon Battalion amounting to Rs. 3,87,000 has been prepared and filed.

Under petty Construction and Repairs, Battalion Commandants have done the best they could with the scanty sums allowed them. There were Rs. 70,000 allotted against Rs. 86,000 in 1915. Of this Rs. 5,006 was spent on Mounted Infantry lines at Maymyo for the Military Police active service unit and Rs. 15,000 on barracks at Sagaing for the new Burman Company. The latter were built at the cheapest possible rate by the Sappers and Miners before they went to war.

It is necessary to note that when funds are again available a heavy demand will be made by the Military Police.

The headquarters lines of the Reserve and Shwebo battalions are of a very kutchas and worn-out description and semi-permanent lines should be built.

Several outposts are on their last legs and have been patched till there is little of the original post in them, notably Loilem, Thamanthi, Kalewa and Hpimaw. Hpimaw post deserves a word to itself; originally built by Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Geoghegan of wood and rubberoid in 1913 on a most exposed site, it has lasted very well, but is now almost uninhabitable and a new outpost is required, plans for which are under preparation.

Laukhaung post too has finished its days and a fresh site for a smaller post has been selected on the south bank of the Chipwi Hka.

41. This seems increasingly difficult as the war goes on. We are debarred from enlisting during the war all Sikhs, also Punjabi Mohamedans of the western clans, whence before the war practically all our Punjabi Mohamedans came, Dogra Rajputs, Garhwalis other than Garhwali Brahmans, Jats, Rajputana Rajputs and Gurkhas up to Army standard.

This threw us back on Punjabi Mohamedans of the Eastern Punjab (a very meagre field), Punjabi Hindus, Dogra Brahmans, Hindustani Mohamedans, Rajputs of the United Provinces known as Chettries, Ahirs, Brahmans, Kumaonies and Gurkhas not considered up to Army standard together with indigenous races of Burma.

Despite these crippling restrictions we managed to enlist 3,391 men of whom 220 Indians and 480 Burmans, Kachins, Karens and Shans were enlisted in Burma and the balance in India. Of these Gurkhas totalled 679, Garhwalis 555, Kumaonies 486, Brahmans 335, Ahirs 297.

The standards of height and of chest measurements have had to be seriously reduced.

If, as seems likely, hill races become, exclusive of indigenous races of Burma, our sole source of supply we come up against the problem of how to use them in the plains of Burma.

The Shan half company in the Southern Shan States battalion, will shortly be increased to a full company and a vigorous effort made to enlist for it the sympathies of the Shan *Sawbwas* and *Myosas*, etc.

The hill Karen had not been enlisting very freely for some time past and we have had to open the big Delta Karen field. The first recruits from the latter area show decided promise.

The Kachins of whom we have seven companies and the 2nd battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, one company (2 platoons) have not been difficult to obtain. They now form the strength of a battalion though of course scattered over 5 battalions.

The Chins have been raised to a company and a half and all is going well with them so far. A Chin lance-naik of under a year's service learnt Hindustani in six months and to the amazement of Major Day and his fellow soldiers lectured in that language to his class fellows on the most difficult chapter in Musketry, Part I. He then proceeded to pass with great credit the final examination in Musketry held by Major Day, 91st Punjabis, at Mandalay.

42. An experiment is being made as to the expediency of introducing Infantry training, 1914, in its entirety in the Burma Military Police. It is not fully settled whether the platoon and its drill would be a benefit and whether the change during war time is sound.

Regarding Mounted Infantry training, "*Yeomanry* and Mounted Rifle Training, 1915," has been adopted as the text-book. Training in communication, reconnaissances, and protection services is at present inadequate and requires more attention.

Our gunnery detachments in the Bhamo, Myitkyina, Putao, Northern Shan States and Chin Hills are suffering from want of a wholtime Artillery Instructor; Captain Campbell went to the war in 1915 and has not been replaced.

The services of officers of the Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, at Maymyo, are annually lent by the courtesy of the General Officer Commanding, Burma Division, to inspect the various detachments and they assist as far as they can in the few days they can spare for instruction.

Musketry suffers badly from want of trained instructors, and it has been found impossible to detail an officer to hold musketry classes at Pyawbwe where the materials for instruction and an extra range have been provided for the modest musketry school sanctioned by the Local Government.

Major A. D. Day, 91st Punjabis, very kindly trained 58 Military Police instructors at Mandalay with his regiment and after these instructors had finished their courses and put through a squad of the 91st Punjabis, they were distributed between the recruits battalion, the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Unit, and other training centres.

Captain Nairne, Commanding the Meiktila Recruits Battalion, had a staff of over 200 instructors for his 1,500 recruits and opportunity was taken by Battalion Commandants and Adjutants to send British officers and Indian officers and instructors there to be brought up to date in physical training and bayonet fighting.

Training in these latter items has vastly improved since 1913 and the men really enjoy their time spent at this branch. Twelve instructors are sent annually to the Army Training School at Poona. Each battalion now has its Physical Training Course.

Signalling is as usual our best "line" and one in which there is little to be taught us. Captain Daly aims higher each year and the school at Pyawbwe is now a model one.

Our signallers on service have won high praise. Their constant practice at long ranges with every kind of light and weather and their independence gained by their jungle experience make them invaluable.

The indigenous races continue to take most kindly to signalling and Kachins and Chins can hold their own anywhere.

43. The outstanding feature in connection with the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry.

Mounted Infantry in 1916 was the acceptance by the Government of India of the offer of a Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Unit mounted on Burman ponies for active service overseas and its despatch to Secunderabad for final training with that Division where, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said "Opportunities exist for working with other arms and experience can be gained of terrain resembling probable theatres of operations." This offer was the outcome of a demand made by an Indian officer to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police to let the Mounted Infantry see service on their own ponies as a unit bearing the name of Burma Military Police and under a Military Police British officer. Captain V. P. B. Williams, 4th Cavalry, Battalion Commandant, Chindwin Battalion, was selected as Commander of the Unit and he raised it at Maymyo at the end of May 1916. It consisted of detachments from four battalions principally, *vis.*, Mandalay, Chindwin, Bhamo, and Shwebo, reinforcements coming from the other battalions. The unit numbered 250 of all ranks. In August it sailed for Madras *en-route* to Secunderabad and from then till the end of the year it was kept hard at work there. In October a draft of 50 Sowars and 52 ponies left from Rangoon for Calcutta *en-route* to Secunderabad. As the year was closing orders came for its despatch to one of the theatres of war. The General Officer Commanding Secunderabad Infantry Brigade, paid the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Unit the following fine tribute before its departure:—

"*Valedictory*:—In bidding goodbye and good luck to the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry, the General Officer Commanding Secunderabad Infantry Brigade wishes to thank Captain V. P. B. Williams, the British and Indian officers, and all ranks for their good conduct and hard working during their training at Secunderabad and to congratulate them on the efficiency attained. He trusts that they may soon have an opportunity to turn to good account whilst on active service, the lessons learned and will follow their career with much interest".

This Unit is the only one in the Army which bears the name of the Burma Military Police. It bore away with it the pick of the Burman ponies of the Mounted Infantry and of the 134 ponies lent to the Military Police by the Army.

In 1915 an addition of 397 was made to the normal strength of the Mounted Infantry. In 1916 it was decided to reduce the strength to normal but 100 were kept on ready to reinforce the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Unit.

The casualties in 1916 were very heavy, *vis.*, 182 against 127 in 1915. Surra was not the principal scourge, anthrax accounting for 12, Lymphangitis Epizootic broke out badly at Myitkyina, and Kumri, Anno Domini and accidents are fruitful causes of casualties now. Two hundred and ninety ponies and mules were bought at an average price of Rs. 191.

The stamp of pony is changing especially in the well-known breeding districts. The wholesale introduction of weeds and otherwise unsuitable entire horses of all descriptions from India and Australia bids fair to ruin breeding.

The training of the Mounted Infantry in Field work is inadequate. There are few officers available as Instructors and it was impossible to carry out the proposed scheme of a Mounted Infantry course at Pyawbwe or Meiktila or Mōnywa, for Mounted Infantry Indian officers and non-commissioned officers. Such a course should be an annual affair in order that the training may be co-ordinated.

44. The pay of the transport driver is certainly inadequate in the battalions in the plains. Mules of a good stamp are not too easy to obtain. The tough compact little pony 12 hands and under can still be got.

The cost of feed of the transport and conveyance of kit during the year was Rs. 1,37,512 as against Rs. 1,35,915 the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,597 is under the head "Feed of baggage animals" and is debitable to the Military Department as it is due to extra feed for the Mounted Infantry Contingent which proceeded on active service.

The casualties, excluding transfers to Mounted Infantry, amounted to 160 as against 136 in last year. Lymphangitis Epizootic accounted for 26 and anthrax 9.

Some wild elephants charged and killed Khedah Nath the big Myitkyina transport tusker about 8 miles from Myitkyina. Being shackled he never had a fair chance but it was quite evident that he died game after a Homeric struggle.

The change in the strength of the Myitkyina Battalion Transport as reported last year was given effect to during the year under report by reducing the number of mules by 16 and adding 6 ekkas to the strength.

One hundred and seven transport mules and ponies were purchased during the year.

45. This was carried on under difficulties in this war year. Out of 15,602

Musketry.

men 10,615 fired or 68 per cent. The battalion which fired the greatest number of men in

comparison to its strength is Northern Shan States with 692 practised and only 49 not practised.

The Arakan Hill Tracts, the Chindwin, Southern Shan States also put through big proportions.

The Chindwin Battalion leads in Figure of Merit with 51.5 followed by Northern Shan States with 47.62, Chin Hills 43.18 and Myitkyina 40.99.

The Chindwin Battalion led in Part II followed by the Southern Shan States Battalion and Putao.

Field Practices were not generally carried out, the reasons given being constant changing of all ranks owing to Volunteers going to the Front and paucity of British officers. Bhamo carried out useful practices and it is hoped that an effort will be made by all battalions in 1917 to execute Field Practices.

Captain E. C. Kenny, Assistant Commandant, Loikaw, who largely aided in designing the present annual Musketry Course was permitted to fire an experimental one at Loikaw with a view to embodying improvements in the course. His report is awaited.

46. The percentage of casualties by death was far lower this year than in

Casualties, rewards and punishment. 1915; 2 officers and 277 men as against 7 officers and 355 men, and the number who left on pension and gratuity was also lower, *viz.*, 27 Indian officers and 283 men as against 26 officers and 423 men. Under heading "dismissed" 65 against 93.

In the percentages of punishments to average strength Myitkyina ($\frac{1695}{13.24}$) Toungoo ($\frac{2149}{12.03}$) and Northern Shan States ($\frac{678}{10.32}$) only reach double figures. Their figures last year were 16.83, 8.75 and 8.16 respectively.

The discipline of the Recruit Battalion, Meiktila, was exemplary ($\frac{1500}{2.73}$). The Salween Battalion ($\frac{131}{2.34}$) and Chin Hills Battalion ($\frac{791}{2.73}$) show the best records.

The percentages of punishment for the whole Force this year are 2.36 of Indian officers and 9.34 of men, against 1.85 and 8.81 last year. The only crime noticeable as prevalent is "over-staying leave" generally by a few days. This rise in percentage may be accounted for by the fact that the cream of the Burma Military Police has gone to the war and in their places we have a crowd of very young men with an inevitable proportion of undesirables. Another contributing reason is the growing scarcity of trained British officers and the constant changes amongst those that remain, and a third is that the Force contained more men, by over 1,500 at times than it normally does.

Messrs. G. W. Dawson, I.C.S., (Commissioner, Mandalay Division), and Lewisohn, I.C.S. (Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo), were the only Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners who contributed any comments to this section of the Annual Report. Both commented on desertion by Kachins from Bhamo Battalion.

Table B.

Mr. Lewisohn ascribing the prevalence of this crime in 1915 to cholera and partially to the war and adding "I think at this time of day Kachins should be properly strafed for desertion". Mr. Dawson notes "So do I and also for technical desertion, also when they overstay leave without reasonable excuse." The Battalion Commandant, Bhamo, says that "the sense of discipline of his Kachins is not sufficiently established. They require a firm hand". Mr. Dawson notes "I agree most heartily. Nothing is more disastrous than to let any class of men think that they are privileged." The same officer notes "a great improvement" against the Myitkyina Battalion record of desertions (24 against 50) in 1916 and "a fine record" against the list of Honours and Rewards won by the Myitkyina Battalion mostly for operations in Kachin Hills in 1915 which were published in 1916. The record is worth producing:— 3 British Officers (Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, Captains Clive and Pughe), 3 Indian officers and 8 other ranks recommended to Government for good work in the operations of whom 2 Indian officers and 5 non-commissioned officers and men were given the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, the rewards being presented by His Excellency the Viceroy in Durbar. At the same Durbar Subadar Bhagbir Yakkha was presented with the 2nd class of the Order of British India gained by distinguished conduct in the Field (France and Gallipoli). Sepoy Dhanman Gurung gained a Certificate of Honour for dashing conduct in the Kachin Hill operations. Havildar Mitaung Tang, a Yawyin of the Myitkyina Battalion, who is serving in the Kachin Company attached to the 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, Maymyo, won the Indian Order of Merit and a cash reward of Rs. 25 for his fine act of gallantry in arresting single handed and unarmed a Gurkha sepoy running amok armed with 2 Kukries.

47. Seventy men were tried by the Battalion Commandants and Adjutants in their magisterial capacities as against 67 last year. Out of these cases 30 were for desertion and absence without leave as against 39 in the last year. Many of the deserters have been apprehended and awarded exemplary punishment. Of the remaining 40 cases 3 were for assault to superior officers, 13 for disobedience of orders and insubordination and insolence to superior officers, 8 for leaving posts without permission, 2 for being in a state of intoxication while on duty, 2 for disposing of their clothes (Government property), 3 for theft, 3 for allowing prisoners to escape, 1 for malingering, 1 for losing 4 rounds of ball ammunition under his charge, and 4 for other miscellaneous charges.

Excluding desertions which have been noted on elsewhere and which in such troublous time with thousands of very young recruits of all classes coming in are almost inevitable, the amount of serious crime is negligible—40 to nearly 18,000 men. Although attempts were made by seditionists to corrupt the men practically no success was obtained only 1 man having been proved a traitor and the Burma Military Police have remained as hitherto a loyal efficient and hard working force.

Escapes.

48. Escapes have been dealt with in the Civil Police portion of this report.

49. Reports from the Civil Chief Master Armourer were satisfactory. The Bhamo and Toungoo Battalions were specially

Equipment.

reported by the Civil Chief Master Armourer for the great improvement shown in the upkeep of their arms, and I am glad to report that there is a distinct effort being made to improve throughout the force.

The Indian officers are the responsible parties and arrangements should be made by Battalion Commandants to train them in armourers' shops to discover defects and know how to remedy trifling ones.

The Martini Henry rifles are unfit for a campaign and cannot stand rapid fire. It is to be hoped that they will soon be replaced by more modern and useful weapons. Mekometers, entrenching tools (Sirhind pattern) and plentiful provision of jungle cutting dahs for column work have not been forthcoming.

The sanctioned strength of armourers was increased during the year as the existing strength was not considered sufficient to cope with the work.

50. Progress has been made in various ways despite the war and its effects.

Interior Economy.

Increased attention is being paid to education of Military Police and their children. Sanitation will improve with the bringing out of the new aerobic filter latrines, cess pits, etc. Contracts, prices in rice, mules hire, etc. are being carefully brought down where possible.

The war has undoubtedly raised the cost of living and our men feel the pinch whilst the followers on still smaller pay, e.g., drivers on Rs. 10 per mensem, find it hard to subsist.

On the day following the end of 1916, His Excellency the Viceroy announced substantial benefits in the matter of increased pay and pensions to the Army.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in a speech at the Police Conference foreshadowed a reduction in the strength of the Burma Military Police if it is considered possible. It is understood that a committee will be convened to report on this matter and to consider the question of pay and allowances to the Military Police.

An arrangement has been come to—thanks to the initiation of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and the Civil Surgeon, Rawalpindi, whereby Military Police sick leave men go straight to the headquarters hospital of their districts on arrival from Burma and are examined there by their Civil Surgeons who can then follow up the cases and note effects of treatment, necessity for more leave, etc.

The credit note system for Railway passes in Burma was introduced in October 1916 and is proving a decided benefit and a saving of work and of financial responsibility to Battalion offices.

Battalion Commandants and Adjutants are now by a ruling of the Government empowered to grant to their men extensions of sick leave beyond an aggregate of six months.

51. Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India and Lady Chelmsford visited

Inspections.

Burma in November and December 1916 and the Military Police in consequence had the honour of supplying for them a variety of Escorts and Guards both Mounted and Infantry.

Over 70 Indian officers were introduced to His Excellency who showed great interest in them and he also singled out, and talked with the officers and men who had been to the war.

He saw the new Burman Company lining the River Bank Road at Sagaing and was much struck with them.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor after the departure of Their Excellencies addressed the following letter to the Inspector-General of Police:—

"In continuation of my letter of yesterday will you please thank Colonel French-Mullen and the Military Police for the work which they did so well in connection with the Viceroy's visit. His Excellency was much impressed with the smartness of the men."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor inspected the Northern Shan States Battalion on ceremonial parade at Lashio under Captain J. E. Power, Battalion Commandant, and gave it high praise.

He also inspected the headquarters lines of the Rangoon Battalion and saw the Mandalay Battalion on Brigade parade.

Major-General C. F. G. Young inspected the Southern Shan States Battalion Headquarters in November 1916 and amongst other items saw a tactical scheme executed. He gave the battalion an excellent report noting that "Field Training had evidently reached a satisfactory standard and great care is evidently bestowed on equipment and accoutrements."

As a result of their inspections of Frontier Battalions in 1915 under Government of India letter No. 6791-1 (C.9-S.), dated 17th April 1914, notes and recommendations were submitted by the General Officer Commanding Burma Division, and General Officer Commanding Rangoon Brigade, in a letter to the Local Government. These included—

(1) (a) a recommendation to re-arm the Frontier Battalions with a magazine rifle instead of the Martini rifle which was condemned as old and inaccurate with badly worn barrels and defective ammunition, etc.

(b) meanwhile to add a third swivel to the Martini Henri rifle for Mounted Infantry and signallers.

- (2) Machine guns.
- (3) Abolition of sword for Indian officers and introduction of revolver.
- (4) Abolition of lance in Mounted Infantry.
- (5) Lighter ammunition boxes for mule transport.
- (6) Provision of Sirhind entrenching tools.
- (7) Enlisted staff of drivers for Artillery and Machine gun section.

Action taken on these recommendations was (1) (a) Veto by Government prevented action; (1) (b) carried out. (2) and (3) deferred till after the war. (4) lance not abolished in battalions where open terrain exists. Restricted use allowed in other battalions. (5) carried out. (6) impossible till after war. (7) to be considered as part of matter of reorganization of the Burma Military Police when that subject comes up.

The Inspector-General of Police inspected the Northern Shan States, Meiktila Recruits Battalion, Mogök and Meiktila outposts of the Mandalay Battalion, Tavoy, Mergui and Pyapön outposts of the Toungoo Battalion and also Nyaunglebin outpost of the Rangoon Battalion.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police inspected the Rangoon, Bhamo, Chindwin, Northern Shan States, Reserve, Meiktila Recruits Battalion, and the Meiktila outposts of the Mandalay Battalion.

The Inspector of Army Physical Training inspected the Recruits Battalion, Meiktila.

52. The sanctioned strength of British officers on the 1st January 1916 was:— 11 Commandants; 45 Assistant Commandants; 2 Adjutants; and 4 Assistants Adjutants.

British officers,

Three British officers proceeded on privilege leave in India and three on sick leave to England.

There were no casualties among British officers.

Changes:—The undermentioned officers reverted to military duty during the year:—

Captain E. M. Hobday, 41st Dogras; Captain B. G. M. F. Nixon, 41st Dogras; Captain St. J. A. Browne, 53rd Sikhs; Captain C. Leslie-Smith, 2nd Punjabis; Captain W. Thyne, 90th Panjabis; Captain R. Blandy, 9th Gurkha Rifles; Captain V. P. B. Williams, 4th Cavalry; Captain R. B. Kitson, 58th Rifles; Captain A. M. Arnott, 4th Gurkha Rifles; Major H. St. G. Harvey-Kelly, 64th Pioneers.

Five officers from the Indian Army, 3 from the Burma Commission, 1 Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1 officer from the Burma Civil Police, joined the Military Police.

Out of the three Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police originally deputed from the Provincial Police Training School owing to the shortage of officers, one was withdrawn and one proceeded on sick leave. Two more were subsequently deputed for duty with the Military Police.

53. The names of the following officers are brought to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for good work during the year:—

Services of officers,

BRITISH OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Orman, Battalion Commandant, Bhamo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, Battalion Commandant, Myitkyina.

Major Owens, Burma Company.

Major Williams, Officer Commanding Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry.

Captain Power, Battalion Commandant, Northern Shan States.

Captain Childers, Battalion Commandant, Mandalay.

Captain Gordon-Smythe, Assistant Commandant, Htawgaw.

Captain Morris, Assistant Commandant, Putao.
 Captain Daly, Signalling Officer.
 Captain Everett, Assistant Commandant, Shwebo.
 Captain Nairne, Officer Commanding Recruits Battalion, Meiktila.
 Mr. Thom, District Superintendent of Police, Arakan Hill Tracts.
 Mr. Stuart, District Superintendent of Police, Salween.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

Bhamo Battalion.—Subadar Mit Singh, Subadar Lehna Singh, Subadar Sultan Ahmed, Jemadar Atta Mohamed and Jemadar Kishen Singh.

Chindwin Battalion.—Subadar-Major Anokh Singh (*Bahadur*), Subadar Abdul Aziz and Subdar Wali Mohamed.

Mandalay Battalion.—Subadar-Major Amar Singh and Jemadar Fakir Mohamed.

Myitkyina Battalion.—Subadar-Major Jangsher Gurung, Subadar Harkaraj Suba, K.P.M., and Jemadar Dalbahadur Sunwar.

Northern Shan States Battalion.—Subadar-Major Hans Ram, *Ras Bahadur*.

Reserve Battalion.—Subadar-Major Nawab Khan and Subadar Amir Kalam Khan.

Shwebo Battalion.—Subadar Shamlall Singh.

Southern Shan States Battalion.—Subadar Daulat Singh Thakur.

Rangoon Battalion.—Subadar-Major Sunder Singh and Jemadar Chanan Singh.

Toungoo Battalion.—Subadar-Major Ram Narain, Subadar Abdul Rauf, Subadar Mohamed Bux, Jemadar Meher Singh.

Salween Battalion.—Subadar Khulman Bhaju.

Recruits Battalion.—Subadar Madat Khan, Jemadar Mohamed Khan, Jemadar Tulbir Rai and Jemadar Panchman Rai.

H. DESVŒUX, LIEUT.-COL.,
Inspector-General of Police, Burma.

APPENDICES.

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STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART I.—Return

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5 - 6)	Number proved or declared to be false.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1a	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	1	...	1	...
	190B (1)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	1	...	1	...
		Total	...	2	...	2	...
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.						
2	321 to 326, 188	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	...	...	1	...
3	321 to 324	Offences relating to coin	8	142	...	150	93
4	355 to 358A	Offences relating to stamps	...	4	...	4	...
5	457 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	...	2	...	2	...
6	459A to 459D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	1	16	...	17	...
7	313 to 316, 316A	Harbouring an offender	19	79	...	91	1
8	324, 325, 325B and 326	Other offences against public justice	35	245	...	280	14
9	145 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	9	54	...	63	1
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	7	37	...	44	6
		Total	74	580	...	654	45
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	120	619	...	739	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	25	71	...	96	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	21	107	...	128	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	63	771	1	835	400
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	17	...	17	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	110	...	117	...
17	305, 306, 308	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	277	3,022	1	3,299	61
18	329, 331, 333, 335, 336, 338	Grievous hurt	4	37	...	41	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	803	3,334	6	3,637	310
20	327, 330, 332, 334	Hurt	74	366	...	440	103
21	363 to 365 and 373, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	8	10	...	18	9
23	343, 344, 346, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	174	1,598	8	1,780	330
24	304A, 308	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	4	28	...	32	3
		Total	1,076	10,849	16	11,909	1,598
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 400	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	50	291	...	341	84
26	394, 397, 398, 399, 393	Robbery	90	848	...	938	249
27	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	46	595	2	643	78
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	92	956	2	1,048	31
29	444, 445, 447 to 450, 449 to 450.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	521	6,322	93	6,715	719
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	1	4	...	5	1
		Total	800	8,946	102	9,644	1,108
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	15	143	1	158	38
32	323, 327	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	19	233	1	253	14
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	34	483	2	485	47
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
34	379 to 383	Theft { ordinary	870	5,500	9	6,379	251
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1,285	17,117	1,979	16,873	1,767
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	176	1,616	1	1,693	221
37	419, 420	Cheating	96	188	...	184	...
38	447, 448 and 449 and 450	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	101	831	1	932	119
39	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	115	2,242	63	2,394	308
		Total	...	1	...	1	...
		Total	2,012	27,475	2,062	27,435	2,677
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	7	54	...	61	...
41	299, 377, 379, 380, 383, 385, 386, 389, 391 to 394, section 84 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	188	6,901	37	6,892	21
42	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	228	5,667	...	5,895	167
43	109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character	130	1,923	...	2,053	16
44	...	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (Act III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	491	14,445	87	14,859	304
		GRAND TOTAL	4,487	62,780	2,209	65,068	6,670

* 307 cases of previous years detected

FOR THE YEAR 1916 (Paragraphs 12 to 15, 17 and 18).

of Cases.

Number due to mistake of law or fact declared innocent.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.						
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Abandoned.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18) ^a	(18) ^b	(18) ^c	(18) ^d	(18) ^e	(18) ^f	(18) ^g
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	4	43	9	9	61	1	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	3	56	2	...	57	18	8	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	90	149	2	23	179	81	72	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	8	93	6	8	103	9	7	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	3	17	2	8	22	6	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	44	295	21	46	363	111	93	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
85	137	150	129	206	465	2	1	467	6	...	10	...	...	...	16
8	11	61	14	14	79	...	...	79	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	6	84	7	9	98	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	89	92	21	49	168	12	6	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	3	...	1	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	6	43	2	6	56	1	1	57	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
1,296	269	878	288	278	1,406	48	21	1,448	4	...	5	165	...	...	5
24	6	6	2	5	18	7	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,122	213	966	207	303	1,474	78	42	1,564	2	...	3	278	20	...	4
481	66	143	12	85	190	8	5	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	3	1	2	6	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
518	187	706	60	64	842	108	73	944	8	...	...	9	...	...	3
23	7	19	1	5	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	8	...	...	1
8,853	1,969	8,139	710	976	4,841	265	156	5,097	20	...	19	455	31	37	...
48	88	58	59	98	215	...	...	215	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
76	82	214	98	173	468	8	...	468	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
228	57	44	41	183	275	34	18	289	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
426	63	118	118	298	531	26	25	587	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
978	501	1,985	468	2,004	4,585	198	148	4,783	5	...	...	58	...	2	...
3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,764	746	9,419	785	2,766	6,062	292	196	6,384	8	...	...	60	...	14	...
67	10	27	3	3	33	63	30	96	...	...	...	18	...	3	...
110	92	64	25	23	113	56	87	169	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	32	91	27	23	146	128	71	274	...	...	...	30	...	4	...
2,097	299	1,459	423	1,896	3,399	49	34	3,448	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
5,091	1,117	6,965	775	8,338	19,897	211	148	12,038	16	...	4	...	...	11	...
695	185	684	17	141	723	129	84	863	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
10	1	139	12	1	153	20	12	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
452	89	228	21	60	395	24	22	409	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
797	109	106	93	87	847	960	469	1,907	...	...	2	223	...	8	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,042	1,750	9,006	1,352	5,345	17,675	1,456	798	19,181	19	...	6	294	...	24	...
24	5	29	...	3	31	17	19	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
979	120	8,867	180	23	8,777	733	699	6,660	4	...	...	2	19	7	...
610	193	4,608	199	100	4,907	3,192	2,808	8,099	2	...	1	...	1	12	...
244	99	1,550	15	8	1,663	990	990	1,867	1	...	...	...	2	23	...
...
1,957	417	11,774	844	128	12,963	4,291	3,804	16,674	7	...	1	8	22	49	...
18,018	4,068	26,705	3,289	8,197	41,870	6,831	5,101	47,004	54	...	25	342	53	195	...

during the year, included.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—Return of Persons

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' orders before trial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	1	...	...
1A	190 B (1)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	...	3	...	...
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.						
2	121 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	1	...	...	...
3	281 to 284	Offences relating to coin ...	8	128	28	...
4	365 to 368 A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	6	1	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes ...	...	9	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes ...	...	24	...	...
7	512 to 516, 516 A	Harbouring an offender ...	20	186	4	...
8	324, 325, 326 B and 326	Other offences against public justice ...	24	259	6	...
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	106	943	19	3
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	15	47	5	...
		Total ...	175	948	39	3
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON						
11	302, 303, 306	Murder ...	125	611	70	2
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	19	77	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	14	136	3	3
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	25	381	48	6
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	1	14	2	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	9	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	3	76	...	...
18	323, 321, 323, 326, 326, 326...	Grievous hurt ...	214	2,068	370	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	9	18	1	...
20	327, 330, 323, 324	Hurt ...	195	2,085	212	1
21	368 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	28	663	48	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	19	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	110	1,585	64	1
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	3	49	...	...
		Total ...	740	9,886	615	12
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 400	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	115	597	138	14
26	394, 397, 398, 399, 399	Robbery ...	98	905	153	1
27	370, 381, 382, 430 to 438, 438 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	11	225	8	...
28	425, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	31	380	86	...
29	451, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	298	4,772	169	4
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	4	1	...
		Total ...	544	6,863	499	19
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	4	188	8	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	18	241	7	...
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	4	...	...
		Total ...	17	629	15	...
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
34	379 to 388	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	154	4,578	408	2
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	544	11,948	1,008	8
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	45	1,089	51	1
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	28	509	8	...
38	447, 448 and 448 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	43	749	45	...
39	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle ...	88	1,065	88	...
		Total ...	902	20,016	1,601	11
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	17	98	4	...
41	298, 277, 279, 280, 288, 288, 286, 288, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	183	7,622	43	10
42	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	865	8,712	191	8
43	109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	116	1,924	55	6
44	...	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (Act III of 1911).	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	630	13,266	288	24
		GRAND TOTAL ...	+ 3,008	56,319	2,968	69

† 188 persons erroneously included in column 13 of Statement

FOR THE YEAR 1916 (Paragraphs 12 to 15, 17, 18 and 24).

concerned in cases.

Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
					Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Absconded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16) ^a	(16) ^b	(16) ^c	(16) ^d	(16) ^e	(16) ^f	(16) ^g
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	49	75	3	8	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	6	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	79	79	1	...	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208	176	87	20	19	114	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
383	130	251	2	49	66	82	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
53	35	18	2	2	7	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
988	475	513	27	88	195	144	51	8	1	...	...	2	4	...
489	196	293	61	134	4	2	2	7	...	9	...	1	28	2
71	55	26	3	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	55	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
242	96	146	23	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	104	198	...	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	8	9	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	49	20	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,578	1,313	1,166	44	252	99	22	69	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	7	8	...	4	12	5	7	4	...	6	239	1	6	1
2,761	1,340	1,414	10	91	147	67	90	6	...	3	426	1	4	...
498	175	323	22	42	29	6	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	4	14	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,515	864	651	21	105	187	59	58	4	...	...	10	4	2	...
44	18	26	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8,181	4,265	4,226	234	917	490	193	397	26	...	19	728	7	41	3
489	191	292	90	87	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	7	3
793	265	397	12	74	13	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	14	...
210	73	137	2	16	87	88	46	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
356	124	232	1	19	84	21	62	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
4,587	2,476	2,011	97	291	420	106	225	12	...	...	115	...	2	...
4	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,972	3,319	3,653	132	487	605	264	347	23	...	...	119	...	24	3
169	74	95	...	5	147	57	90	5	...	...	28	...	...	...
918	142	170	1	17	182	68	114	1	...	...	13	...	17	...
4	...	4	...	...	14	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
485	218	269	1	22	313	129	211	6	...	...	51	...	17	...
3,915	2,213	1,702	116	185	113	49	62	6	...	...	...	...	2	...
10,314	7,048	3,266	179	321	627	210	316	20	1	4	...	2	10	1
999	618	381	94	55	187	85	90	1	...	...	...	2	6	...
610	368	242	3	...	28	15	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
681	312	369	29	21	139	69	75	1	...	...	...	8	...	...
1,900	753	1,147	17	65	2,031	620	1,407	4	...	2	410	2	2	...
1	1	...	...	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,840	11,323	7,012	437	897	8,031	1,056	1,964	33	1	5	410	9	19	1
106	79	26	...	5	43	27	16	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
7,651	6,487	1,064	8	122	1,051	880	201	4	...	...	2	28	...	...
8,565	6,514	2,051	45	233	9,359	5,902	3,457	3	...	1	...	18	8	...
1,858	1,551	307	2	97	307	294	13	1	...	...	...	8	20	...
...
18,079	14,661	3,418	55	508	10,790	7,103	3,687	9	...	1	4	44	28	...
52,743	34,246	13,502	886	2,915	15,454	8,879	6,736	102	2	26	1,310	52	135	7

A, Part II, for the year 1916, have been excluded.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART I.—Return

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of the year.		
			(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)			
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>					
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence	1	3	4
1a	120B (1) and 120B (3)	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total	1	3	4
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, ETC.					
2	121 to 120, 508	Offences against the State	...	2	2
3	127	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	3	3
4	179 to 120, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	30	602	632
5	121 to 120, 217 to 228	Offences by public servants	7	141	148
6	123 to 200, 205 to 211, 491 to 494	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	21	361	382
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	5	30	35
8	224 to 227	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	22	22
9	423 to 429	Making or using false trade-marks	1	5	6
10	149, 153A to 154, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	16	283	299
		Total	110	1,033	1,143
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	2	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	4	4
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...
		Total	...	6	6
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	38	112	150
		Total	38	112	150
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	2	2
15	323, 325, 328	Criminal force	22	1,185	1,207
16	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	47	47
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	199	5,630	5,829
		Total	221	6,764	6,985
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
18	417, 418	Cheating	9	120	129
19	405 to 408	Criminal misappropriation of property	8	142	150
20	439, 457, 484	Mischief (simple)	14	242	256
		Total	31	1,104	1,135
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.					
21	298	Offences against religion	...	5	5
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	11	11
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	49	918	967
24	500 to 508	Defamation	33	526	559
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	113	4,068	4,181
26	271 to 275, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	1	43	44
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	12	12
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	2	2
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	5	61	66
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	163	2,737	2,900
32	...	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	604	25,658	26,262
		Total	952	38,963	39,915
		GRAND TOTAL	1,878	48,451	49,329

* Five cases erroneously omitted from column 11 of

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916 (Paragraph 23)
of Cases.

Number dismissed without trial. (7)	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, convictions withdrawn or judgments set aside. (8)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in (9)		Number pending at close of year. (11)	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. (12)	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offense was committed. (13)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision. (14)
		Discharge or acquittal. (9)	Conviction. (10)				
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
35	33	192	350	63	81	...	3
15	...	48	71	14	15	...	2
88	25	126	169	27	58	...	2
8	2	7	13	5	3	...	2
1	...	8	39	4	5	...	...
5	7	8	1	8	2	...	...
...	...	60	205	...	34	...	...
89	67	455	690	181	193	...	8
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	9	...	1	...	...	...
27	2	61	46	9	15	...	5
27	2	61	46	9	15	...	5
108	268	2	359	40	80	1	...
1	6	11	25	2	1	...	...
486	1,704	1,417	1,930	213	237	2	13
539	1,977	1,837	2,317	260	418	2	18
68	5	50	19	6	14	...	1
19	4	83	62	13	29	...	1
129	156	259	219	37	110	...	2
199	164	487	296	56	158	...	4
2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
233	2,2	260	6	46	118	...	2
94	188	181	182	26	89	...	1
884	1,169	1,361	1,328	168	380	...	4
6	6	11	80	...	4	...	...
3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
19	2	23	19	3	1	...	1
124	213	765	1,660	185	41	...	...
539	741	2,668	20,423	747	1,472	...	66
1,325	2,473	4,229	25,679	1,199	2,626	...	74
2,280	4,689	9,062	27,232	1,596	2,810	3	104

Statement B, Part I, for the year 1915, included.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART II.—Return of Persons

Serial Number. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint. (5)	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police. (6)
Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence ...	1	2	1
1A.	180 B (1) and 190 B (3) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	2	1
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, ETC.					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	3	...
3	187 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...
4	179 to 190, 901 to 904, 918 to 915, 936 A, 937 to 939 ...	Offences against public justice ...	68	680	105
5	151 to 160, 917 to 923 ...	Offences by public servants ...	11	154	9
6	193 to 200, 905 to 911, 491 to 494 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	39	224	80
7	465 to 477 A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	7	31	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	63	1
9	423 to 429 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	4	...
10	149, 158 A to 184, 180 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	88	743	556
		Total ...	205	1,650	755
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	2	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	2	...
		Total ...	...	5	...
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	69	147	1
		Total ...	69	147	1
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	5	...
15	362, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	84	1,531	...
16	384 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	68	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	289	9,217	8
		Total ...	373	10,921	8
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	11	104	...
19	403 to 406 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	9	175	22
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	124	1,489	...
		Total ...	144	1,761	22
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.					
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	9	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	50	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	58	828	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	80	608	...
25	504, 505 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	185	5,394	8
26	571 to 575, 578, 584, 587, 588, 590 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	1	69	6
27	529 A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	...	13	10
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	...	3	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	29	95	4
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	156	2,623	...
32	.....	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,407	45,712	10,223
		Total ...	2,551	55,408	10,235
		GRAND TOTAL ...	* 3,464	66,189	11,189

* 70 persons erroneously omitted from column 18 d

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916 (Paragraph 23).

concerned in cases.

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
(7)	(8)	(9)	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	(12)	(13)	Number concerned in cases absconded, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	1	50	1	...	...	...
86	768	7	275	414	58	62	5	...	8
1	178	...	68	93	58	15	...	...	...
14	415	1	180	181	45	49	4	...	14
8	80	1	17	14	40	4	3	...	...
...	68	1	10	48	76	4	...	...	...
...	5	...	4	1	25	...	...	...	...
58	1,368	18	510	795	61	80	90	...	1
77	2,899	28	1,069	1,546	87	155	99	...	23
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...
...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1
...
8	214	...	117	77	59	18	9	...	...
9	214	...	117	77	59	18	9	...	...
...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	1,840	55	683	450	80	46	348	1	5
1	67	...	22	37	54	4	4	...	...
153	9,476	283	2,615	2,739	99	273	2,598	9	35
174	11,089	288	4,274	3,228	90	493	2,975	4	40
...
16	98	9	64	20	19	8	2	...	1
5	211	2	110	79	98	19	1	...	...
54	1,569	26	788	877	26	67	211	...	8
55	1,576	31	963	476	27	94	214	...	4
...
10	9	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...
61	40	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	814	22	491	148	18	54	162	...	9
108	606	18	279	119	90	39	151	...	8
2	5,451	155	1,992	1,619	28	275	1,608	...	30
1	73	...	23	87	80	...	8	...	...
...
...	53	1	...	22	96	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	121	2	48	65	66	7	4	...	...
90	2,767	17	784	1,678	64	145	138	...	4
3,713	51,909	211	15,513	33,959	68	2,239	682	...	880
3,945	61,806	429	19,049	66,564	58	2,780	2,704	...	278
4,254	77,817	776	26,468	42,195	58	3,451	5,927	4	944

Statement B, Part II, for the year 1916, included.

STATEMENT C.—*Property stolen and recovered*

Offence.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
(1)				(2)	(3)
<i>A.—Cognisable.</i>					
1. Theft	...	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.		3,167	1,346
		(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.		136	116
		(c) Other thefts	... ..	14,562	8,894
2. Robbery	.. {	(a) Dacoity	... ..	208	53
		(b) Other robbery	... ..	446	134
3. Criminal breach of trust	..	..	...	673	282
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.				80	22
Total				19,272	10,847
<i>B.—Non-cognisable.</i>					
5. Extortion	...	...	...	51	10
6. Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	48	18
Total				99	28

during the year 1916 (Paragraph 15).

Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	
43	4,11,692	43,695	11
85	22,574	5,519	24
61	9,51,149	3,66,515	39
25	1,67,970	12,849	8
30	80,301	9,183	11
42	1,17,879	33,521	29
27	40,050	11,907	30
56	17,91,515	4,83,189	27
20	3,982	613	15
38	1,228	343	28
28	5,210	956	18

STATEMENT D.—Showing sanctioned strength and cost of

District	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Headquarters	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN DIVISION.													
Akyab	...	1	1	1	6	27	1	39	1	...	360	18	...
Northern Arakan	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	10	...	...	37	...	...
Kyaukpadaung	...	1	...	...	3	15	...	33	...	...	244	6	...
Sandoway	...	1	...	...	4	15	...	26	...	...	185	...	...
Total	...	4	1	2	14	63	1	107	1	...	796	23	...
PAU DIVISION.													
Hanthawaddy	...	1	1	2	9	40	...	54	...	...	409	...	...
Insein	...	1	...	3	6	40	...	65	...	...	379	...	5
Pegu	...	1	...	3	7	54	...	78	...	...	594	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	1	1	2	7	54	...	43	...	...	517	16	25
Prome	...	1	1	3	10	47	...	65	...	...	434	...	16
Total	...	5	3	12	39	235	...	325	...	...	2,313	16	46
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.													
Bassein	...	1	2	2	7	53	1	71	...	...	523	...	17
Henzada	...	1	...	8	7	43	...	61	...	...	389	...	30
Myaungmya	...	1	1	2	5	32	...	43	...	...	272	40	...
Maubin	...	1	...	1	5	30	...	49	...	...	290	...	...
Pyawb	...	1	1	1	5	31	...	45	...	...	255	...	...
Total	...	5	4	8	29	183	1	260	...	...	1,740	40	47
TEHASSERIM DIVISION.													
Toungoo	...	1	1	1	6	31	...	43	...	...	318	...	8
Sawwun	...	1	1	...	1	11	...	14	...	...	93	...	...
Thabein	...	1	1	2	7	33	...	63	...	...	383	...	...
Amherst	...	1	2	1	7	38	1	68	1	...	555	34	...
Tavoy	...	1	...	1	6	32	...	36	...	...	181	...	...
Mergui	...	1	...	1	6	19	...	36	1	...	254	49	...
Total	...	6	5	6	29	141	1	244	4	...	1,794	83	8
MAOWE DIVISION.													
Thayetmyo	...	1	...	2	4	24	1	60	...	...	359	6	18
Pakokku	...	1	...	1	5	23	...	54	...	...	316	...	24
Minbu	...	1	...	2	4	22	...	46	...	...	241	...	42
Magwe	...	1	2	1	4	25	...	46	...	...	293	...	35
Total	...	4	2	6	17	94	1	206	...	...	1,232	6	119
MANDALAY DIVISION.													
Mandalay	...	1	2	2	3	43	2	95	...	...	1,000	...	42
Bhamo	...	1	...	...	3	9	1	14	...	...	184	...	...
Myittha	...	1	...	...	2	10	...	14	...	...	151	...	...
Katha	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	35	...	...	136	...	23
Ruby Mines	...	1	...	...	1	15	...	25	...	...	124	...	28
Total	...	6	3	3	21	96	3	183	...	...	1,664	...	93
SAGAI DIVISION.													
Shwebo	...	1	...	1	3	24	...	52	...	...	293	...	41
Sagay	...	1	1	...	3	15	...	29	...	...	302	...	18
Lower Chinwin	...	1	...	1	3	15	...	29	...	...	323	...	29
Upper Chinwin	...	1	...	1	5	22	...	40	...	...	314	...	...
Total	...	4	1	3	15	77	1	160	...	...	973	...	91
MIRIK DIVISION.													
Kyaokae	...	1	...	1	3	14	...	27	...	...	154	...	17
Meiktila	...	1	1	...	4	20	1	34	...	...	223	...	24
Yamethin	...	1	...	2	6	34	...	54	...	...	353	...	43
Myingyan	...	1	...	1	5	21	...	36	...	1	233	...	34
Total	...	4	1	4	18	89	1	150	...	1	978	...	118
Northern Shan States	1	...	2	6	...	12	...	...	76	...	16
Southern Shan States	1	...	1	4	...	7	...	...	70	...	15
District Superintendent of Police	...	1	...	1	7	62	3	97	...	...	274	...	...
Provincial Police Training School	...	1	...	...	5	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. I.-G. of Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma.	1	1	...	1	8	7	...	11	...	...	10	...	...
Pakokku Hill Tracts	1	2	...	3	...	...	45	...	...
Chin Hills	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Officers of and above the rank of Inspector of Police on leave, deputations, etc.	1	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	5	44	22	48	206	1,145	12	1,767	8	8	11,883	167	603
Additional Police employed under section 15 (Act V of 1861)—													
Hanthawaddy	12	...	55	...	...	119	...	...
Tharrawaddy	33	...	42	...	...	125	...	...
Pegu	27	...	33	...	...	143	...	...
Prome	18	...	18	...	...	63	...	...
Total	90	...	148	...	...	451	...	...
Temporary Police entertained in the Province.													
Headquarters	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway
Hanthawaddy	1	...	2	...	...	20	...	...
Thabein	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy
Thayetmyo	1	4	...	8	...	...	60	...	...
Pakokku	9	...	...	30	...	...
Minbu	9	...	...	9	...	...
Magwe	8	...	...	9	...	...
Mandalay	8	...	...	9	...	...
Katha	5	...	9	...	...	31	...	...
Shwebo	9	...	...	9	...	...
Sagay	6	...	...	18	...	...
Lower Chinwin	9	...	...	9	...	...
Meiktila	9	...	...	9	...	...
Yamethin	8	...	...	9	...	...
Myingyan	8	...	...	9	...	...
Criminal Investigation, Burma	...	1	...	...	8	7	...	15	...	...	6	...	...
Total	...	1	...	8	9	23	...	71	...	...	246	9	...

[illegible]

STATEMENT E.—Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.									
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate's Court.						
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.		Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 344, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		
												Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
WESTERN RANGE.	Akyab ...	34	408	34	406	...	115	31	...	12	9	56	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan ...	7	47	7	47	29	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukpyn ...	18	232	19	230	...	92	19	...	1	7	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	19	190	26	190	...	52	19	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	78	927	80	923	29	259	76	...	13	27	96	...	4	...	...	...	4
EASTERN RANGE.	Hanthawaddy ...	49	483	46	452	...	91	46	2	7	12	47	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Insein ...	40	419	45	437	...	49	27	...	20	4	63	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pegu ...	61	582	54	494	...	51	61	...	4	3	37	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	61	621	61	598	...	89	60†	...	24	49	61	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	274	2,680	262	2,152	...	359	249	2	69	85	394	...	7	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Bassien ...	61	618	61	615	...	80	57	2	19	12	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	49	470	48	448	...	93	47	...	8	6	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myaungmya ...	87	865	87	832	...	88	86	...	16	1	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maubin ...	85	845	85	832	...	74	29	...	10	6	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	218	2,087	216	2,011	...	353	203	2	63	39	203	...	1	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Toungoo ...	40	374	40	369	...	79	39	...	12	14	52	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	12	109	11	99	7†	...	12	...	2	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Thabon ...	38	430	38	395	...	81	37	1	3	15	77	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	40	553	42	618	...	185	39	...	12	9	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	171	2,133	169	1,981	71	497	176	2	36	18	262	...	10	...	...	...	6
WESTERN RANGE.	Thayetmyo ...	29	452	27	451	...	106	24	...	4	12	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakokku ...	28	394	28	394	...	98	28	1	8	10	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minbu ...	26	382	26	323	...	100	26	...	5	9	25	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Magwe ...	29	374	28	352	...	101	29	...	4	3	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	112	1,552	109	1,520	...	413	106	1	21	34	206	...	4	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Mandalay ...	53	1,139	51	1,098	...	130	52	...	6	7	153	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Bhamo ...	18	193	13	192	...	128	12	...	6	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myittha ...	12	166	12	165	...	89	12	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Katha ...	23	261	23	251	...	51	23	...	6	2	35	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	120	1,910	118	1,886	...	447	118	1	17	18	276	...	14	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Shwabo ...	29	391	29	391	...	85	29	...	3	0	25	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Sagun ...	18	149	18	146	...	51	18	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Chindwin ...	19	309	19	300	...	67	19	1	1	2	16	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Upper Chindwin ...	27	284	26	253	...	51	27	1	4	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93	1,221	92	1,220	...	307	93	2	9	13	96	...	2	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Kyaukse ...	17	208	17	205	...	67	17	...	8	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mektila ...	29	251	25	278	...	57	25	...	1	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamethin ...	49	453	48	440	...	113	49	...	10	1	17	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Myingyan ...	28	303	28	300	...	68	27	...	9	6	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	108	1,217	106	1,223	...	305	109	...	23	17	141	...	6	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Northern Shan States ...	8	104	8	100	...	36	8	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Southern Shan States ...	6	92	6	86	...	70	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Chin Hills (Falam) ...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Pakokku Hill Tracts ...	3	43	1	47	71	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation.	15	21	14	21	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway Police ...	62	371	61	365	...	...	62	...	6	18	46	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Police Training School ...	95	...	64	...	...	100	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspectors on leave, deputation, etc.	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		1,368	14,378	1,321	13,788	171	8,133	1,287	10	267	233	1,504	...	51	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant Deputy Superintendents

† Excludes 35 revolvers issued

‡ Excludes 17 revolvers issued

Treatment or		Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.				Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of								
Other offences.		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.				On pension or gratuity.						Admissions into hospital.			Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.			Deaths.		
Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By special, presents, good conduct, stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 8 years' service.	Of 8 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.					
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)					
...	4	...	45	34	404	75	55	164	54	21	...	23	20	1	1	5	28-00	84	1-14					
...	...	...	...	7	24	7	12	13	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	11-11	85	...
...	...	...	23	19	268	38	46	98	45	27	4	2	7	...	2	8	7-08	80	2-66			
...	...	...	49	20	192	11	39	89	29	9	...	6	2	...	...	9	19-05	78	...	
...	...	...	117	80	878	151	1-1	563	124	63	4	40	99	2	8	15	17-63	63	1-50			
...					
...	5	...	118	46	877	114	118	151	17	7	1	50	18	10	5	4	22-49	84	...					
...	12	...	189	45	371	89	178	108	18	2	...	26	38	11	8	4	10-58	81	...					
...	6	...	111	54	488	87	115	189	20	1	1	27	12	5	6	10	14-62	41	...					
...	25	1	189	61	578	96	88	316	31	5	1	63	47	83	8	8	29-44	137	1-21					
...	13	...	69	66	455	73	79	268	42	14	8	40	11	2	7	4	28-62	1-29	...					
...					
...	54	8	611	262	2,262	489	566	968	138	29	5	209	116	61	89	80	21-66	81	1-10					
1	14	6	118	61	500	117	170	208	81	17	1	32	36	14	16	12	39-69	1-87	1-78					
...	11	...	32	48	394	79	116	166	28	27	1	39	14	21	10	2	22-18	67	...					
...	12	13	103	87	277	107	80	98	16	11	3	37	28	4	2	9	37-10	89	...					
...	6	...	84	35	813	45	82	123	93	6	2	26	16	6	2	6	15-52	46	1-65					
...	8	...	184	51	304	64	57	53	13	1	2	81	16	6	8	4	20-46	88	1-34					
...					
1	51	25	527	216	1,688	410	506	679	111	62	9	168	110	50	83	88	1-649	29	1-46					
...					
...	8	...	69	40	338	77	83	93	49	29	1	26	23	7	6	8	27-19	1-11	...					

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TABLE B.—Casualties, etc., 1916 (Paragraph 46).

Battalion.	Casualties.												Punishments.						Rewards.				Remarks.
	Died.		Left on pension or gratuity.		Resigned.		Deserted.		Dismissed and removed.		Percentage of casualties to average strength.		Punished departmentally.		Punished judicially.		Percentage of punishments to average strength.		By promotion.		By khilat presents or money rewards.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		(24)
1. Bhamo	...	21	1	17	...	...	...	10	...	5	3.13	3.68	...	89	...	16	...	8.86	...	17	2	...	...
2. Chindwin	...	26	4	22	...	...	...	5	...	5	17.46	5.69	...	155	...	5	...	9.69	...	1	4	...	...
3. Chin Hills	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	10.48	2.21	...	10	...	1	...	8.78	...	...	2	...	...
4. Mandalay	...	28	1	27	...	...	...	6	...	9	2.08	9.61	...	148	...	2	...	9.08	...	...	...	...	...
5. Myittha	...	27	1	26	...	...	...	24	...	90	2.52	6.65	...	284	...	52	...	11.62	...	...	3	...	7
6. Northern Shan States	...	10	...	17	...	...	...	4	...	8	4.84	...	...	70	...	2	...	10.82	...	...	1	...	...
7. Putao	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	37.85	8.70	...	78	...	6	...	9.97	...	...	...	...	1
8. Reserve	...	9	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	12	8.91	...	...	67	...	4	...	8.91	...	...	...	...	2
9. Shwebo	...	21	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	7.04	6.96	...	73	...	6	...	8.79	...	...	...	...	...
10. Southern Shan States	...	25	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4.61	...	...	...	...	...
11. Arakan Hill Tracts	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.09	3.01	...	137	...	9	...	8.10	...	...	...	...	...
12. Rangoon	...	29	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Salween	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Tonngoo	...	23	3	20	...	...	...	11	...	8	8.80	5.14	...	226	...	19	...	12.83	...	...	1	...	3
15. Meiktila	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1.03	...	37	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	277	27	250	...	...	...	90	...	65	...	...	9	1,451	...	117	...	...	3	19	18	16	...
Percentage to average strength.	...	1.65	7.08	1.68	...	...	...	1.34	...	1.34	...	...	2.26	8.65	...	1.69	2.36	9.34	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C.—Statement illustrating the health of the force for the year 1916 (Paragraph 39).

Battalion.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds received in action.	Died of disease contracted on service.	Died in Burma.	Died at their homes in India.	Invalided.	Total casualties.	Percentage of casualties from natural causes to average strength.	Number of men sent on sick leave to India.	Percentage of sick leave to average strength.	Number of admissions to hospital not sent on sick leave.	Percentage of admissions to hospital to average strength.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Bhamo	4	...	7	5	5	17	38	2.94	34	9.88	1,210	100.41
2. Chindwin	5	1	...	17	5	66	84	9.89	59	9.47	1,426	84.01
3. Chin Hills	...	...	...	21	2	9	13	1.62	16	9.03	615	65.46
4. Mandalay	...	...	...	21	5	26	63	2.87	74	4.46	2,866	157.78
5. Myittha	...	...	...	36	4	40	67	2.93	26	1.46	5,765	155.77
6. Northern Shan States	...	...	...	9	...	...	19	5.60	36	4.02	854	49.85
7. Putao	...	...	...	16	...	...	20	2.2	5	0.83	1,720	81.63
8. Reserve	...	...	...	4	1	24	38	2.87	63	5.63	719	60.57
9. Shwebo	...	...	...	8	4	29	50	4.73	44	4.94	692	71.05
10. Southern Shan States	...	...	...	12	1	24	49	4.87	13	1.09	671	58.49
11. Arakan Hill Tracts	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	5.27	1	0.65	161	99.61
12. Rangoon	...	...	...	16	14	24	53	9.04	166	9.93	2,014	111.83
13. Salween	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.76	6	4.88	141	107.63
14. Tonngoo	...	...	...	11	14	38	71	8.69	172	8.75	1,371	69.38
15. Meiktila	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	104	8.81
Total	35	16	34	149	65	284	583	3.23	706	4.11	16,659	97.17
Percentage to average strength.	0.20	0.09	0.13	0.86	0.22	1.65	3.28	...	4.11	...	97.17	...

Statement showing the expenditure under Head "25.—Political" during 1916.

Battalion.	Pay.	Other expenditure.	Hospital charges.	Police food supply.	Debited through exchange.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rangoon	75,407 9 10	1,059 14 8	124 10 0	297 9 0	...	77,489 11 6
Myittha	32,004 14 8	72,847 3 10	765 15 9	20,510 0 4	...	1,95,608 2 7
Putao	1,28,381 8 8	1,305 8 0	12,594 15 0	24,542 15 2	...	1,27,789 1 6
Mandalay	...	...	27 6 0	...	...	27 6 0
Lashio	...	286 13 6	...	...	...	286 13 6
Debited through exchange	...	...	...	...	5,058 0 10	5,058 0 10
Total	2,45,794 8 2	74,999 8 0	13,489 14 9	3,735 5 10	5,058 0 10	3,96,909 8 11

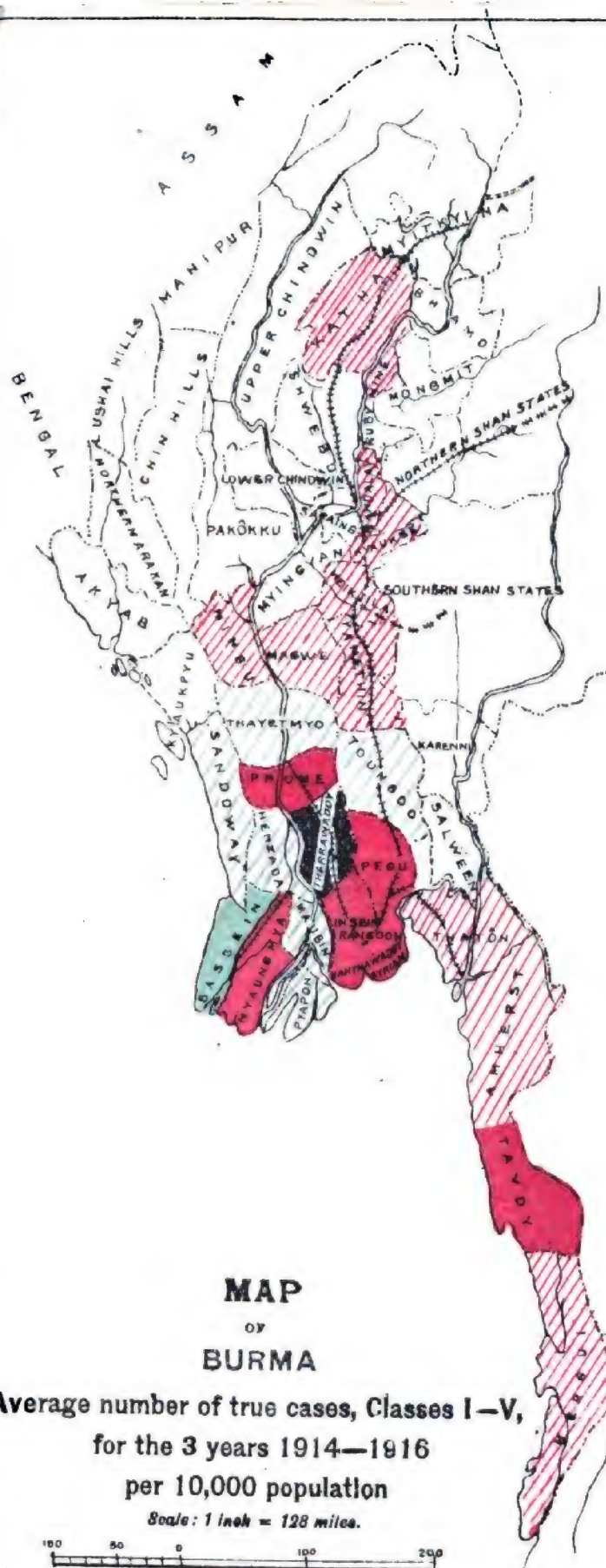
STATEMENT D (1).—Showing the strength and cost of the Military Police in the year 1916
(Paragraphs 34 and 37).

Battalion.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police force paid from Provincial Revenues.							Cost of Police.			Vacancies on the 31st December.			Remarks.	
		Number of Low mandaria.		Number of Assistant Com- mandants.	Number of Subadars and jemadars.	Number of Havildars and Naiks.	Number of Sepoys (including Buglers).	Total.	Total number mounted (columns 6 to 7).	Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Officers.			Non-Commissioned Officers and B.Cs.
		(3)	(4)										(13)	(14)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Bhamo	Bhamo	1	4	33	110	1,100	1,248	113	Rs. 2,61,645	Rs. 79,692	Rs. 2,31,737	1	1	40		
Chindwin	Lower Chindwin	1	5	61	170	1,700	1,927	187	3,69,769	1,16,253	4,86,023	2	4	37		
	Upper Chindwin															
	Magwe															
	Minbu															
Chin Hills	Thayetmye	1	5	21	70	700	797	92	1,86,741	47,910	2,34,651	2	4	80		
	Pakókka															
	Chin Hills															
Mandalay	Yamethin	1	4	61	170	1,700	1,926	216	5,88,959	3,17,624	8,51,477†	1	6	[765]†		
	Mandalay															
	Myingyan															
	Kyaukse															
Meiktila	Meiktila	1	4	61	170	1,700	1,926	216	5,88,959	3,17,624	8,51,477†	1	6	[765]†		
	Ruby Mines															
	Ruby Mines															
Myittha	Myittha	1	11	45	183	1,500	1,707	80	2,91,825	1,54,619	4,46,444	4	[4]	[117]		
Northern Shan States	Northern Shan States	1	2	18	80	600	681	62	1,50,710	65,414	2,16,124	1	1	[117]		
Reserve	Yamethin	1	1	24	80	800	906	148	2,24,196	75,208	2,99,393	...	[2]	[107]		
Shwebo	Sagaling	1	2	27	90	900	1,020	25	1,62,936	74,433	2,37,369	...	2	120		
	Shwebo															
	Katha															
Southern Shan States	Southern Shan States	1	5	30	100	1,000	1,136	113	2,61,290	90,067	3,51,357	2	2	[48]		
Arakan Hill Tracts	Northern Arakan	...	...	3	13	144	160	...	3,808	9,360	40,158	...	...	12	
Rangoon	Akyab	1	2	38	144	1,681	2,006	142	7,35,713	2,73,576	11,09,289	1	6	63		
	Kyaukppe															
	Sandoway															
	Prome															
	Tharrawaddy															
	Insein															
Salween	Hanthawaddy	1	2	38	144	1,681	2,006	142	7,35,713	2,73,576	11,09,289	1	6	63		
	Syriam															
	Pegu															
	Salween															
	Taroy															
	Mergui															
Toungoo	Amherst	1	2	38	144	1,681	2,006	142	7,35,713	2,73,576	11,09,289	1	6	63		
	Thatou															
	Myaungmya															
	Ma-ubin															
	Bassein															
	Heuzada															
Putao	Pypou	1	2	38	144	1,681	2,006	142	7,35,713	2,73,576	11,09,289	1	6	63		
	Toungoo															
	Putao															
Total		12	49	400	1,353	11,638	16,482	1,163	37,13,601	15,78,114	52,91,745	18	21	[293]		
Hospital charges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police food supply		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debited through exchange.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure		12	49	400	1,353	11,638	16,482	1,163	37,13,601	15,78,114	52,91,745	18	21	[293]		

* In addition to this there is one Commandant who is Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma.
Note.—Figures within brackets represent excess.

† Includes cost of Recruits Battalion at Meiktila.

‡ Includes Recruits of the Recruits Battalion at Meiktila.



REFERENCES.

16 and under	..	..	Uncoloured
16 to 25	..	..
26 to 35	..	..
36 to 45	..	..
46 to 55	..	..
56 to 65	..	..

LOWER BURMA.

Arakan ... { Akyab
Northern Arakan
Kyaukpadaung
Sandoway

Pegu ... { Rangoon Town
Insein
Hanthawaddy
Therawaddy
Pegu
Prata

Irrawaddy ... { Bassein
Henzada
Myaungmya
Maubin
Pyawon

Tanasserim ... { Toungoo
Salween
Tharun
Amherst
Tawoy
Mergui

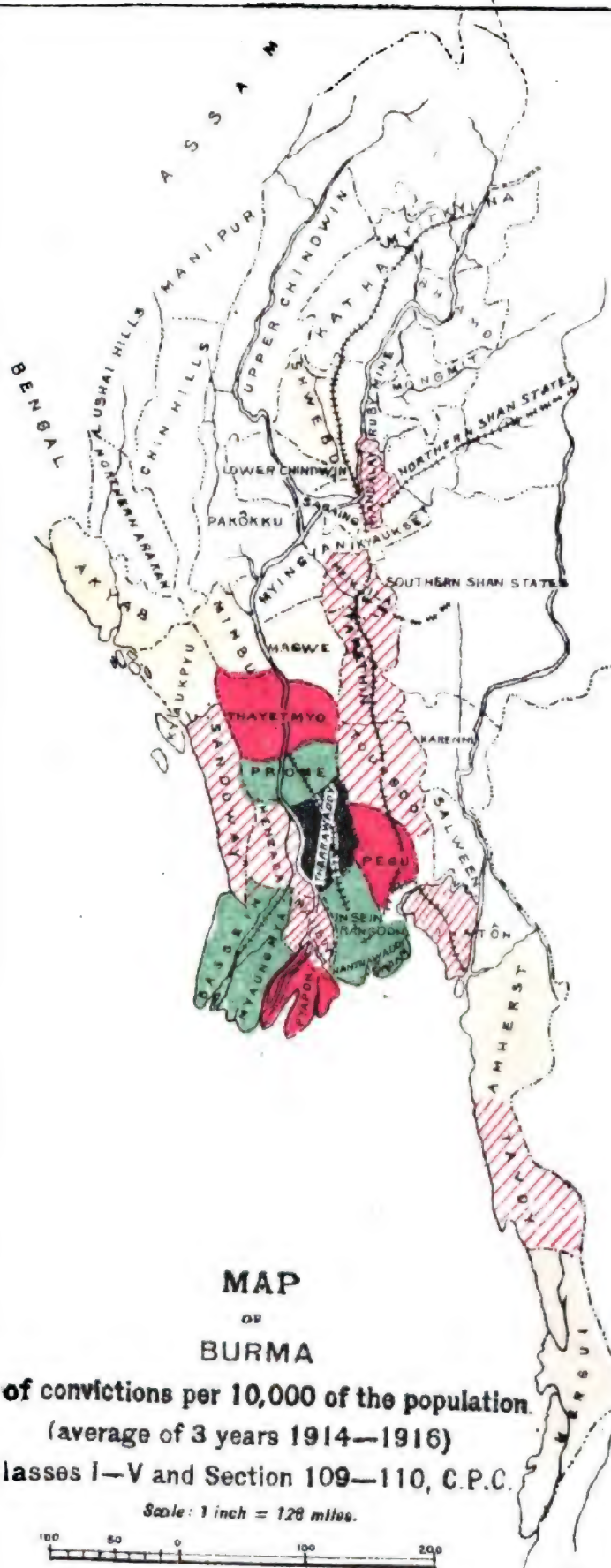
UPPER BURMA.

Magwe ... { Thayetmyo
Pakaokku
Minbu
Magwe

Mandalay ... { Mandalay
Shamo
Myithyina
Katha
Ruby Mines

Sagaing ... { Shwebo
Sagaing
Lower Chinwin
Upper Chinwin

Maittha ... { Kyaukse
Meiktila
Yamethin
Myingyan



MAP OF BURMA

10. of convictions per 10,000 of the population.

(average of 3 years 1914—1916)

Classes I—V and Section 109—110, C.P.C.

Scale: 1 inch = 120 miles.



REFERENCES.

15 and under	..	..	Uncoloured
16 to 25	..	..
26 to 35	..	..
36 to 40	..	..
41 to 45	..	..

LOWER BURMA.

Arakan ... { Akyab
Northern Arakan
Kyaukpadaung
Sandoway

Pegu ... { Rangoon Town
Insein
Hanthawaddy
Tharrawaddy
Pegu
Prome

Irrawaddy ... { Bassein
Penzada
Myaungmya
Maubin
Pyawb

Tenasserim ... { Taungtha
Salween
Thabon
Aungmye
Tavoy
Mergui

UPPER BURMA.

Magwe ... { Thagatmya
Pakokku
Mingun
Magwe

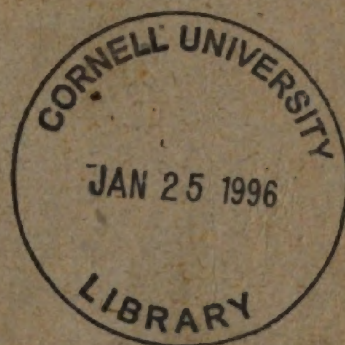
Mandalay ... { Mandalay
Bhamo
Myittha
Katha
Ruby Mines

Sagaing ... { Shwebo
Sagaing
Lower Chinwin
Upper Chinwin

Neiktila ... { Kyaukse
Meiktila
Yamethin
Myingyan

1000

REPORT
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA
FOR THE YEAR 1916



RANGOON
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA
1917